Neighborhood Assessment Results for Kansas City, Missouri

Report 1: Summary

A product of the Neighborhood Assessment process of the FOCUS Kansas City Neighborhood Prototypes Plan
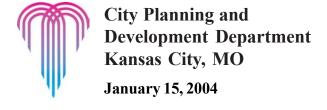
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City of Kansas City Missouri
Planning and Development Department

PREFACE

BACKGROUND

In 1997, Kansas City, Missouri, adopted the **FOCUS Strategic and Comprehensive Plan**, a plan to set priorities and guide decisions for the next 25 years. One of its components, the **Neighborhood Prototypes Plan**, recommends specific actions to improve Kansas City neighborhoods and encourage resident partnerships in determining their future and delivery of services to them. A unique neighborhood assessment process helps citizens target city services and specific strategies to their distinct requirements.

A key to the neighborhood assessment process is that neighborhood residents themselves and others active in the neighborhood identified neighborhood features, needs and assets. They chose which of four area types best characterized their neighborhood: Developing, Conservation, Stabilization or Redeveloping. These area types are defined in **Part I** of this report. They provide a basis for tailoring services, programs and other actions to varying neighborhood needs and characteristics. Different actions could be done, as appropriate, in each area type. Or, the same action could be done in each area type, but at a different level of intensity, with a different frequency, or by different actors.
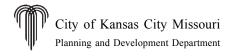
Over 300 neighborhoods participated in the neighborhood assessment workshops. Participants completed an exercise to list things that could be done to improve their neighborhood. There were three lists, one for each of three main groups of actors who would carry out the many action recommendations. The three lists were:

1. "Things the City should do" – "**City**" actions
2. "Things we can do with a Partner" – "**Partner**" actions
3. "Things we can do Ourselves" – "**Self**" actions

NEIGHBORHOOD ASSESSMENT RESULTS REPORT SERIES

The actions recommended in those three lists are the source material for this report and other reports in this series:

Report 1: Summary

Report 2: Numbers of Each Action by Area Type

Report 3: Percentage Shares of Actions Among Area Types

Report 4: Appropriate Actions for Each Area Type

Report 5: Actions Appropriate Throughout the City

Report 6: Matrix of Actions by Subject

Report 7: Appropriate Actions for Specific Types of Actors

Report 8: Most Requested Subjects for the City to Address

City of Kansas City Missouri
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PREFACE

PURPOSE

This report summarizes data and ideas resulting from neighborhood assessments. The information is presented in even greater detail in the seven other reports in this series. The report also briefly states which of the other reports to use for various types of analysis.

REPORT CONTENT

This report consists of five parts, plus an appendix:

- **Part I** describes the components of the neighborhood assessment analysis, such as the four area types, the three main actors, etc.

- **Part II** relates how to fulfill various information needs by using this report, other reports in this series, or other sources of neighborhood assessment information.

- **Part III** shows which actions were recommended most often, and how that varied according to who should perform the actions and the types of areas that recommended the actions. It first categorizes the results among very general subjects, then by more detailed subjects, and then at the level of the actions themselves. It goes on to relate the results to the four area types. Finally, it associates actions with the twelve Building Blocks that are being used to implement Kansas City's **FOCUS Strategic and Comprehensive Plan**.

- **Part IV** groups together content related to each of the four area types. It is a repeat of much of the content of **Part III**, just organized differently. It serves those who would like ideas grouped by area type, rather than by subject.

- **Part V** contains a table showing the number of times that actions recommended at neighborhood assessments fell into particular detailed subject categories. It also shows how that varied by actor and by area type.

- **The Appendix** provides further detail on the methodology of neighborhood assessment analysis beyond what is stated in **Part I**.

USE OF FINDINGS

Keep in mind that this analysis is not based upon a scientific survey of a rigorously selected sample of the population. The usefulness of this information is mainly confirmed by the extent to which its findings conform with common sense. While this analysis does not provide scientific proof of its findings, it does provide supporting evidence for certain assertions, as well as insights into opportunities for community improvement that might not otherwise have been obvious.

PART I:
What is Neighborhood Assessment Data?

BASICS OF NEIGHBORHOOD ASSESSMENTS

As a follow-up to the *FOCUS Neighborhood Prototypes Plan*, from 1998 to 2002 the City of Kansas City, Missouri conducted neighborhood assessments throughout the city. Neighborhood residents and others active in each neighborhood were invited to:

1. review statistics and maps about the neighborhood,

2. identify neighborhood features, needs and assets,

3. identify the neighborhood's area type among the following:

   - **Developing Areas:** with major expanses of land that have never been developed, where development is imminent, and where some new development has occurred in recent years

   - **Conservation Areas**: of any age and type of development that is in good condition and of good quality, with a strong market

   - **Stabilization Areas**: of any age and type of development that is having problems — with building renovation, stagnant property values, increasing vacancies and/or a weakening market. These problems can range from relatively minor to severe.

   - **Redeveloping Areas**: in which severe problems exist — the existing fabric of the area is generally gone and significant public and private investment is necessary.

4. list three groups of things that could be done to make their neighborhood better:
   - **City Actions:** "Things the City should do"
   - **Partner Actions:** "Things we can do with a Partner"
   - **Self Actions:** "Things we can do Ourselves" — might involve either individuals or groups, often neighborhood associations

At neighborhood assessments, participants identified which of four area types best described their neighborhood.

Participants listed things that could be done to make their neighborhood better by the "City", with a "Partner", or by themselves - "Self".

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What is Neighborhood Assessment Data?

NEIGHBORHOOD ASSESSMENT FOLLOW-UP

Following the neighborhood assessments, the City and others have implemented many of the specific recommended actions in the specific neighborhoods that requested them. Neighborhood assessment results will also be useful when applied beyond the neighborhoods that requested them.

CONVERSION TO GENERIC ACTIONS

To analyze how actions could be applied beyond the neighborhoods that recommended them, the original recommendations were converted into generic actions.

To analyze how actions could be applied beyond the neighborhoods that recommended them, the original recommendations were first converted into generic actions. An example of this is converting "Install traffic lights at NE. 53rd Street and Chouteau Trafficway" to simply "Install traffic lights". While generic actions eliminate mention of specific locations, they can express general locations, such as "along boulevards", "within apartment buildings", etc. No longer essential details (e.g. names of contact people) or elaboration (e.g. "to make the neighborhood better") were eliminated from generic action verbiage.

DIVISION OF COMPLEX ACTIONS

Separate ideas within a single recommendation were converted into several actions so that they could be quantified and analyzed individually. For example, "Clear vacant lots of trash and bulky items and hire someone to mow them" was divided into "Clear vacant lots of trash", "Clear vacant lots of bulky items", and "Hire someone to mow vacant lots". Exceptions were made when pairs or groups of things were thought to have special connotations or policy implications. So, actions with references to "curbs and sidewalks" were not split into one for "curbs" and one for "sidewalks". Mention of more than one actor was also a reason for splitting original recommendations into more than one generic action: "Work with schools and churches in neighborhood clean-ups" would become "Work with schools in neighborhood clean-ups" and "Work with churches in neighborhood clean-ups".

ASSIGNMENT TO SUBJECT CATEGORIES

Generic actions were grouped into subject categories so that similar ideas could be listed and analyzed together.

Generic actions were grouped into subject categories so that similar ideas could be listed and analyzed together. This was done within a hierarchy of subject levels:

Overall Categories: 4......	People, Quality of Life, Planning and Development, and Governance,
General Subjects: 45......	e.g. "Drainage",
Detailed Subjects: 499...	e.g. "Drainage - Catch Basins", and
Actions: 3,510................	e.g. "Clean Catch Basins."

The full listing of the first three levels can be seen in **Part V** of this report, which shows how many recommendations made at neighborhood assessments fall under each of the 499 detailed subjects. Some actions were assigned to more than one subject. For instance, the idea of asking youth to voluntarily assist the elderly in home repairs was kept intact and was assigned to subject sub-categories related to youth volunteer activities, to assisting the elderly, and to home repairs.

RANKINGS

This report often ranks actions. Keep in mind that these rankings were not produced by participants at the original neighborhood assessment workshops. Those participants were only asked to list actions they believed were most important for improving their neighborhoods, in no particular priority order. The rankings were calculated later by City staff based upon how many neighborhoods recommended them. They are helpful in digesting the thousands of recommendations made at neighborhood assessments and getting some feel for what is most popular. Still, the rankings are not the same as what would have resulted if the participants themselves had undertaken the formidable task of ranking the thousands of recommended actions.

This report often ranks actions. Keep in mind that these rankings were not produced by participants at the original neighborhood assessment workshops.

QUANTIFICATION AMONG AREA TYPES

Sometimes neighborhood assessment analysis tells the extent to which actions were distributed among the four area types. Recommendations for particular actions made at neighborhood assessments were:
summed according to the area type of each neighborhood and the actors (City, Partner or Self) for which the actions were recommended,

- multiplied by a weight that compensated for the disparity in numbers of responses from each of the four area types (The plurality of neighborhoods identified themselves as Conservation Areas, fewer identified themselves as Stabilization Areas, and far fewer identified themselves as Redeveloping or Developing Areas. Without weighting, the relative importance of some actions to area types with fewer neighborhoods would have been obscured),

- compared to see what percentage of the weighted numbers of actions fell into each of the four area types for each actor.

AREA-SPECIFIC ACTIONS

A particular topic of interest is: Which actions are emphasized in one area type much more than in any of the three other area types? This was assessed separately for each of the three actors for each action. Some actions were found to be "area specific" – associated with one area type. (See the **Appendix** for the criteria used.) This does not mean that they should be limited to that area type, but that actors should consider emphasizing that action in that area type.

EVENLY DIVIDED ACTIONS

At the opposite pole from actions associated with one area type are actions that are relatively evenly divided among the area types. These often relate to basic needs and services.

OTHER ACTIONS

Many actions were in the "middle", being neither evenly divided nor area specific.

DATABASE

A database exists that could be used for analyses beyond those in this series of reports. Its various elements can be cross-classified in ways that could be useful in many varying situations.

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Part II

How do You Locate the Data You Need?

Citywide Information

How could I see neighborhood assessment results for a particular subject?

- For general subjects, total numbers of responses can be seen in **Table 2** of this report (***Report 1: Summary***) on page 17.

- For detailed subjects, total numbers of responses can be seen in **Table 12** of this report (***Report 1: Summary***) beginning on page 61.

- To see a full listing of all actions that fall under a particular subject, see ***Report 2: Numbers of Each Action by Area Type***. The **Table of Contents** shows the page number for the beginning of each general subject. The report can then be scanned to see the detailed subjects and the actions that fall under each general subject, along with the numbers of responses for each.

- You may want to compute data for a new subject that combines several existing detailed subjects or actions. {Both subjects and actions are very narrowly defined in order to serve both those needing narrowly defined topics (directly) and those needing broader topics (by combining the narrow ones). This makes it more difficult to deal with broad topics, but the alternative would have been to make it easier to deal with broad topics and impossible to deal with narrow topics.} To combine subjects or actions, simply add together the counts in the columns for relevant actors and area types on the rows where those existing subjects or actions appear in ***Report 2: Numbers of Each Action by Area Type*** or **Table 12** of this report (***Report 1: Summary***) beginning on page 61.

For assistance in such calculations, contact:

Steve Lebofsky
(816) 513-2817
Steve_Lebofsky@kcmo.org

Example: Which main actor received the most suggestions for things to do to improve underground drainage?

Scan **Table 12** of this report for subjects concerning drainage. You will find them on page 70. Note that the subjects of interest are "Drainage – Sewers" and "Drainage – Drains". Look at the "Tot." columns for totals for City, Partner and Self. For City, add 33(sewers) plus 25 (drains) to get 58. For Partner add 3(sewers) plus 0 (drains) to get 3. For Self add 4 (sewers) plus 3 (drains) to get 7. With 58 responses for City versus 3 for Partner and 7 for Self, improving underground drainage is shown to be primarily something for the City to do. Also note that the subject could have been defined differently. "Drainage – Catch Basins" and/or "Drainage – Culverts" might be included by some people in the topic, underground drainage. Judgments of what to include and exclude will need to be made quite often.

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Part II - How do You Locate Needed Data?

How could I see a ranking of subjects according to the number of recommended City actions falling under each subject?

- For general subjects, see the second column of **Table 1** of this report (*Report 1: Summary*) on page 16.

- For detailed subjects, see *Report 8: Most Requested Subjects for the City to Address*.

Where is a full tabulation of how frequently each action was recommended?

- To see a full listing of all actions, see *Report 2: Numbers of Each Action by Area Type*. The **Table of Contents** shows the page number for the beginning of each general subject. The report can then be scanned to see the detailed subjects and the actions that fall under each general subject, along with the numbers of responses for each.

Which actions were most often recommended to be carried out by the City, by neighborhood people themselves, or by neighborhood people with a partner?

- See the listings for City, Partner and Self on pages 22 to 23 of this report (*Report 1: Summary*).

Which recommended actions are suitable to be undertaken by more specific groups of people (e.g. businesses)?

- See *Report 7: Appropriate Actions for Specific Types of Actors*. Review the **Table of Contents** to become familiar with how actors are grouped, the order in which they are presented, and the page where the listing of actions for each actor begins. You may want an explanation of the order in which actions are listed. To do so, refer to the **Preface** in that report. One basic thing to keep in mind is that the report has two parts. **Part I** is organized first by who would carry out actions, then by other attributes of the actions. **Part II** is organized first by the types of areas where the actions would take place, then by who would carry out the actions, and then by other attributes of the actions. **Part II** is useful if you want to focus upon which actions are appropriate for a particular actor to undertake in a particular type of area.

Information by Area Type

How do the four area types differ in their interest in a particular subject?

- For raw counts of actions falling under general subjects, see ***Report 2: Numbers of Each Action by Area Type***. The **Table of Contents** shows the page number for the beginning of each general subject. Find the subject of interest. Note the page number of the **next** subject. Go to that page. Go back one row to see the totals for the subject of interest.

- For raw counts of actions falling under detailed subjects, see **Table 12** of this report (***Report 1: Summary***) beginning on page 61.

- For weighted percentages among the four area types (that cancel out differences in how many neighborhoods are in each area type), see ***Report 3: Percentage Shares of Actions among Area Types***. The **Table of Contents** shows the page number for the beginning of each general subject. The report can then be scanned to see the percentages applying to total actions for each general subject or for the detailed subjects that come under them. These "Total" rows come at the end of the listing of actions pertaining to each particular subject.

- You may want to compute data for a new subject that combines several existing detailed subjects or actions. To combine subjects or actions, first add together the counts in the columns for relevant actors and area types on the rows where those existing subjects or actions appear in ***Report 2: Numbers of Each Action by Area Type*** or **Table 12** of this report (***Report 1: Summary***) beginning on page 61. Multiply the totals by the appropriate weights for each combination of actors and area types:

CITY		PARTNER		SELF	
Developing	24.24	**Developing**	25.97	**Developing**	23.04
Conservation	2.19	**Conservation**	2.28	**Conservation**	2.26
Stabilization	2.89	**Stabilization**	2.75	**Stabilization**	2.69
Redeveloping	6.39	**Redeveloping**	6.30	**Redeveloping**	6.96

Add all of the relevant weighted totals to obtain a grand weighted total. Determine what percentage each weighted total is of the grand weighted total.

For assistance in such calculations, contact:

Steve Lebofsky
(816) 513-2817
Steve_Lebofsky@kcmo.org

Example: Which area type put the most relative emphasis on City actions concerning landlords?

Scan **Table 12** of this report for subjects concerning housing. You will find them on page 77. Note that the subjects of interest are "Housing – Landlords – Absentee" and "Housing – Landlords – Other". Look at the "D", "C", "S", and "R" columns for City. For Developing Areas there is nothing to add. For Conservation Areas, add 1 (absentee) plus 2 (other) to get 3, and multiply that by 2.19 to get 6.58. For Stabilization Areas, add 1 (absentee) plus 5 (other) to get 6, and multiply that by 2.89 to get 17.3. For Redeveloping Areas, add 4 (absentee) plus 2 (other) to get 6, and multiply that by 6.39 to get 38.3. Add 6.58 plus 17.3 plus 38.3 to get a grand weighted total of 62.3. Developing Areas have 0% of the grand weighted total. Conservation Areas have 11% (6.58 divided by 62.3). Stabilization Areas have 28% (17.3 divided by 62.3). Redeveloping Areas have 62% (38.3 divided by 62.3). While the raw totals for Stabilization Areas and Redeveloping Areas were both 6, Redeveloping Areas had a higher multiplier to compensate for there being far fewer of those neighborhoods and far fewer responses from them at neighborhood assessments. Of all the responses gathered from Redeveloping Areas, a much higher percentage dealt with the topic of landlords when compared with such responses in the other area types.

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Part II - How do You Locate Needed Data?

How do the four area types differ in their desire for a particular action?

- For raw counts, see *Report 2: Numbers of Each Action by Area Type*. Use the **Table of Contents** to find the appropriate general subject and the page where it begins. Scan that part of the report to find the action of interest.

- For weighted percentages, see *Report 3: Percentage Shares of Actions among Area Types*. Use the **Table of Contents** to find the appropriate general subject and the page where it begins. Scan that part of the report to find the action of interest.

What actions would particular area types emphasize much more than the other area types would?

- For summarized information, see **Part IV** of this report (*Report 1: Summary*). It is divided into sections for each of the four area types. Within each section, look for the heading, "*Recommended Actions*.

- For detailed information, see *Report 4: Appropriate Actions for Each Area Type.* It has twelve sections, one for each combination of the four area types and the three main actors.

How do different combinations of the four area types and the three main actors vary in what actions they should emphasize to deal with particular subjects?

- See *Report 6: Matrix of Actions by Subject*. It has a one-page matrix for each of 94 subjects that reflect FOCUS Building Blocks or sub-categories of them. The subject sub-categories were chosen because they fit well with this matrix tool, but they are different from the general subjects and detailed subjects that are used elsewhere in the 8-report series. Use the **Table of Contents** to find the matrix that comes closest to your subject of interest.

In which actions and subjects of interest is there the most agreement among the four area types?

- See *Report 5: Actions Appropriate Throughout the City*. It lists actions or subjects with a relatively even distribution across at least three area types (based upon weighted percentages that cancel out differences in how many neighborhoods are in each area type). It always shows data for all three main actors, but only the relatively even distributions are shown on white backgrounds; uneven distributions are shown on gray backgrounds.

What actions and subjects would the four area types emphasize to carry out the twelve FOCUS Building Blocks?

- For summarized information, see **Part IV** of this report (***Report 1: Summary***). It is divided into sections for each of the four area types. Within each section, look for the heading, "***Recommended Actions"***, and, below that, for "**Relationship to FOCUS Building Blocks**".

- For detailed information, see ***Report 4: Appropriate Actions for Each Area Type.*** It has twelve sections, one for each combination of the four area types and the three main actors. Each of those sections is divided according to strategic themes (e.g. "*The greatest source of opportunity for a better life for Redeveloping Area residents is education*"). Below each theme, actions are grouped according to the Building Blocks that they would serve.

- Alternatively, see ***Report 6: Matrix of Actions by Subject***. It has a one-page matrix for each of 94 subjects that reflect FOCUS Building Blocks or sub-categories of them. The subject sub-categories were chosen because they fit well with this matrix tool, but they are different from the general subjects and detailed subjects that are used elsewhere in the 8-report series. Use the **Table of Contents** to find the matrix that comes closest to your subject of interest.

INFORMATION OUTSIDE THIS REPORT SERIES

How could I get more information about the neighborhood assessment process?

Contact Denise Phillips, FOCUS Manager
(816) 513-2827
Denise_Phillips@kcmo.org

How could I obtain the full results of the neighborhood assessment for a specific neighborhood?

Contact Kathy Linder
(816) 513-2822
Kathy_Linder@kcmo.org

How could I obtain custom-made tabulations of neighborhood assessment data classified in new ways (e.g. housing actions by City Council District)?

Contact Steve Lebofsky
(816) 513-2817
Steve_Lebofsky@kcmo.org

City of Kansas City Missouri
Planning and Development Department

Part III

What Do People Want Most?

COMPONENTS OF THE ANALYSIS

In reviewing this report, keep in mind that it repeatedly uses three main ways of grouping ideas. The individual sections, tables and charts in this report focus upon various combinations of them. In this way you can get various perspectives on what neighborhood assessments are telling us.

MAIN ACTORS:
City – the City Government of Kansas City, MO
Partner – neighborhood people or associations working with a partner
Self – neighborhood people or neighborhood associations themselves

AREA TYPES:
Developing – recently or currently being developed for the first time
Conservation – in good condition
Stabilization – experiencing serious problems that threaten decline
Redeveloping – experiencing, or in need of, significant redevelopment

SUBJECT LEVELS:
Overall Categories - four categories used for organizing subjects under them, but not used in this report for summarization of ideas because they encompass too much
General Subjects – 45 broad categories
Detailed Subjects – 499 specific categories
Actions – 3,510 specific activities that could be undertaken

Citywide Patterns

MAGNITUDE OF ACTIONS

Over 5,000 actions to make neighborhoods better were recommended at neighborhood assessments. **Chart 1** shows that there were about four City actions or Self actions for every three Partner actions.

Chart 1
Actions Recommended for Each Actor

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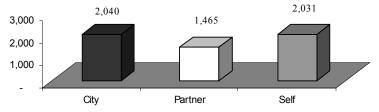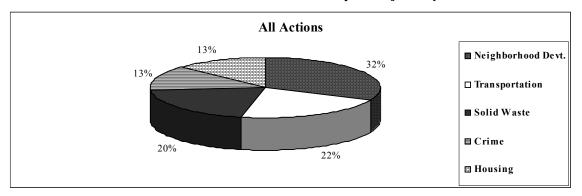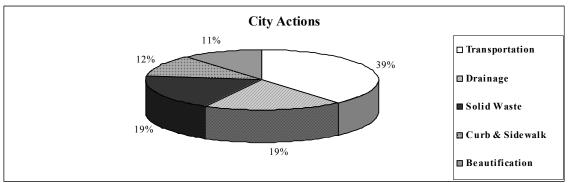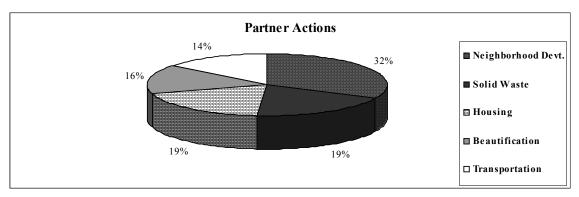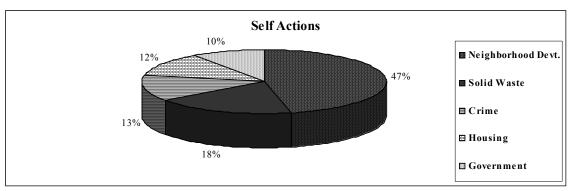
Chart 2 – Differences in the Top 5 Subjects By Actor

All Actions

Legend
Neighborhood Devt.
Transportation
Solid Waste
Crime
Housing

13% 13% 32% 20% 22%

City Actions

Legend
Transportation
Drainage
Solid Waste
Curb & Sidewalk
Beautification

11% 12% 39% 19% 19%

Partner Actions

Legend
Neighborhood Devt.
Solid Waste
Housing
Beautification
Transportation

14% 16% 32% 19% 19%

Self Actions

Legend
Neighborhood Devt.
Solid Waste
Crime
Housing
Government

10% 12% 47% 13% 18%

GENERAL SUBJECTS

Chart 2 gives a quick idea of the most important general subjects covered by the actions recommended for each of the three main actors. It shows the top five subjects for each of those actors and for all actions combined. Subjects with the most responses were Neighborhood Development, Transportation, Solid Waste, Crime and Housing. When we compare City, Partner and Self actions, differences appear in the rankings of subjects. Neighborhood Development ranked highest among Partner and Self actions. Transportation ranked highest among City actions. Solid Waste ranks second or third for all actors. Drainage and Curbs & Sidewalks are only in the top five on the City Actions chart. Dealing with Government is only in the top five on the Self Actions chart.

The general subject areas addressed are fully listed in rank order in **Table 1** on the next page. Rankings are shown for all responses grouped together, as well as for City, Partner and Self actions separately. **Table 2** on the subsequent page presents similar information, but listed in subject order to assist comparisons of rankings among the three actors for each individual subject.

Subjects relating to physical conditions (e.g. Transportation, Solid Waste, Housing, Beautification, Drainage) tended to receive more responses than subjects relating to social conditions (e.g. Social Services, Poverty, Health, Human Relations, Culture). This may reflect how people tend to view the concept to "make their neighborhood better". While they may tend to consider physical conditions more relevant in the neighborhood context, their responses may have been different if they had offered ideas on how to improve their community, their city, or their lives.[1] Some social subjects did rank high, especially Crime, and, to a lesser extent, Education. Subjects concerning organizational structure and processes (e.g. Neighborhood Development, Government, Planning) tended to rank very high or relatively high.

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[1] The wording of this task also tended to suggest ways to improve things, rather than ways to preserve positive things that already exist.

Subjects with the most responses were Neighborhood Development, Transportation, Solid Waste, Crime and Housing.

Neighborhood Development ranked highest among Partner and Self actions.

Subjects relating to physical conditions tended to receive more responses than subjects relating to social conditions. While people may tend to consider physical conditions more relevant in the neighborhood context, their responses may have been different if they had offered ideas on how to improve their community, their city, or their lives.

City of Kansas City Missouri
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PART III - What Do People Want Most?

Table 1 - Interest in Each Subject
Ranked for Each Main Actor

#	Total Responses		#	City		#	Partner		#	Self	
1	Neighborhood Devt.	790	1	Transportation	348	1	Neighborhood Devt.	232	1	Neighborhood Devt.	513
2	Transportation	541	2	Drainage	175	2	Solid Waste	138	2	Solid Waste	203
3	Solid Waste	512	3	Solid Waste	171	3	Housing	136	3	Crime	148
4	Crime	329	4	Curb & Sidewalk	107	4	Beautification	112	4	Housing	133
5	Housing	328	5	Beautification	99	5	Transportation	103	5	Government	106
6	Beautification	290	6	Crime	94	6	Crime	87	6	Transportation	90
7	Drainage	226	7	Planning	92	7	Youth And Families	87	7	Youth And Families	87
8	Government	201	8	Recreation	91	8	Economy	69	8	Beautification	79
9	Youth And Families	200	9	Government	77	9	Education	58	9	Code Enforce.	63
10	Recreation	195	10	Housing	59	10	Recreation	58	10	Planning	59
11	Planning	163	11	Code Enforce.	58	11	Elderly	28	11	Recreation	46
12	Curb & Sidewalk	157	12	Trimming Plants	57	12	Nuisance Businesses	27	12	Education	44
13	Economy	154	13	Vacant Property	55	13	Devt. in General	26	13	Economy	42
14	Code Enforce.	135	14	Pedestrian Issues	47	14	Vacant Property	25	14	Vacant Property	36
15	Vacant Property	116	15	Neighborhood Devt.	45	15	Curb & Sidewalk	24	15	Drainage	31
16	Education	115	16	Lighting	44	16	Environment	21	16	Curb & Sidewalk	26
17	Trimming Plants	88	17	Devt. in General	43	17	Drainage	20	17	Elderly	26
18	Pedestrian Issues	85	18	Economy	43	18	Pedestrian Issues	19	18	Capital Impvts.	24
19	Devt. in General	84	19	Snow Removal	33	19	Government	18	19	Nuisance Businesses	24
20	Nuisance Businesses	76	20	Capital Impvts.	29	20	Safety	18	20	Parking	23
21	Capital Impvts.	69	21	Environment	28	21	Capital Impvts.	16	21	Trimming Plants	23
22	Lighting	65	22	Safety	28	22	Code Enforce.	14	22	Pedestrian Issues	19
23	Environment	64	23	Youth And Families	26	23	Noise	14	23	Safety	18
24	Safety	64	24	Nuisance Businesses	25	24	Planning	12	24	Lighting	17
25	Elderly	61	25	Water	24	25	Grounds Maint.	11	25	Devt. in General	15
26	Snow Removal	43	26	Sanitary Sewers	23	26	Historic Issues	10	26	Environment	15
27	Parking	42	27	Noise	17	27	Human Relations	10	27	Human Relations	15
28	Noise	40	28	Animal Control	13	28	Downtown	9	28	Animal Control	14
29	Animal Control	35	29	Education	13	29	Animal Control	8	29	Historic Issues	11
30	Water	30	30	Parking	11	30	Health	8	30	Grounds Maint.	10
31	Sanitary Sewers	28	31	Public Property	10	31	Parking	8	31	Snow Removal	10
32	Utilities	27	32	Utilities	10	32	Poverty	8	32	Utilities	10
33	Historic Issues	26	33	Downtown	8	33	Trimming Plants	8	33	Noise	9
34	Human Relations	26	34	Elderly	7	34	Utilities	7	34	Culture	6
35	Grounds Maint.	25	35	Historic Issues	5	35	Culture	5	35	Water	6
36	Downtown	20	36	Taxes	5	36	Lighting	4	36	Disabled	4
37	Culture	14	37	Disabled	4	37	Adaptive Reuse	2	37	Health	4
38	Health	14	38	Grounds Maint.	4	38	Sanitary Sewers	2	38	Public Property	4
39	Poverty	14	39	Culture	3	39	Taxes	2	39	Taxes	4
40	Public Property	14	40	Poverty	3	40	Disabled	1	40	Downtown	3
41	Taxes	11	41	Adaptive Reuse	2	41	Snow Removal	-	41	Poverty	3
42	Disabled	9	42	Health	2	42	Water	-	42	Sanitary Sewers	3
43	Adaptive Reuse	5	43	Energy	1	43	Public Property	-	43	Social Services	3
44	Social Services	3	44	Human Relations	1	44	Energy	-	44	Adaptive Reuse	1
45	Energy	2	45	Social Services	-	45	Social Services	-	45	Energy	1
	Total	5,536		Total	2,040		Total	1,465		Total	2,031

Table 2 - Interest in Each Subject
In Subject Order

Subject	Total Responses		City		Partner		Self	
	Rank	Responses	Rank	Responses	Rank	Responses	Rank	Responses
People								
Education	16	115	29	13	9	58	12	44
Youth & Families	9	200	23	26	7	87	7	87
Elderly	25	61	34	7	11	28	17	26
Disabled	42	9	37	4	40	1	36	4
Social Services	44	3	45	-	44	-	43	3
Poverty	39	14	40	3	32	8	41	3
Health	38	14	42	2	30	8	37	4
Human Relations	34	26	44	1	27	10	27	15
Quality of Life								
Recreation	10	195	8	91	10	58	11	46
Beautification	6	290	5	99	4	112	8	79
Environment	23	64	21	28	16	21	26	15
Culture	37	14	39	3	35	5	34	6
Historic Issues	33	26	35	5	26	10	29	11
Crime	4	329	6	94	6	87	3	148
Safety	24	64	22	28	20	18	23	18
Code Enforce.	14	135	11	58	22	14	9	63
Nuisance Business	20	76	24	25	12	27	19	24
Noise	28	40	27	17	23	14	33	9
Animal Control	29	35	28	13	29	8	28	14
Trimming Plants	17	88	12	57	33	8	21	23
Grounds Maint.	35	25	38	4	25	11	30	10
Vacant Property	15	116	13	55	14	25	14	36
Public Property	40	14	31	10	42	-	38	4
Solid Waste	3	512	3	171	2	138	2	203
Snow Removal	26	43	19	33	43	-	31	10
Sanitary Sewers	31	28	26	23	38	2	42	3
Drainage	7	226	2	175	17	20	15	31
Water	30	30	25	24	45	-	35	6
Utilities	32	27	32	10	34	7	32	10
Energy	45	2	43	1	41	-	45	1
Lighting	22	65	16	44	36	4	24	17
Curb & Sidewalk	12	157	4	107	15	24	16	26
Planning and Development								
Transportation	2	541	1	348	5	103	6	90
Parking	27	42	30	11	31	8	20	23
Pedestrian Issues	18	85	14	47	18	19	22	19
Capital Impvts.	21	69	20	29	21	16	18	24
Planning	11	163	7	92	24	12	10	59
Devt. In General	19	84	17	43	13	26	25	15
Neighborhood Devt.	1	790	15	45	1	232	1	513
Economy	13	154	18	43	8	69	13	42
Downtown	36	20	33	8	28	9	40	3
Adaptive Reuse	43	5	41	2	37	2	44	1
Housing	5	328	10	59	3	136	4	133
Governance								
Government	8	201	9	77	19	18	5	106
Taxes	41	11	36	5	39	2	39	4
Total								
		5,536		2,040		1,465		2,031

City of Kansas City Missouri
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PART III - What Do People Want Most?

The City ranked much higher than Partner or Self in actions dealing with Snow Removal, Sanitary Sewers, Drainage, Water, Lighting, Curbs & Sidewalks, and Trimming Plants. The City ranked much lower in actions dealing with Grounds Maintenance, Neighborhood Development, Human Relations, Youth & Families, Education, and the Elderly.

Looking at the top ten for City, Partner and Self actions, some subjects appeared in only one of the three lists. Only City actions had the roles of dealing with Drainage and Vacant Property in the top ten. Only Partner actions had the Economy and Education in the top ten. Only Self actions had Code Enforcement: While Code Enforcement is mainly a responsibility of the City Government, there were more responses concerning how citizens can assist it than on how the City itself could improve it. The desired role of the City can be seen in the subjects for which it ranked either much higher or much lower than either Partner or Self. The City ranked much higher than Partner or Self in actions dealing with Snow Removal, Sanitary Sewers, Drainage, Water, Lighting, Curbs & Sidewalks, and Trimming Plants. The City ranked much lower in actions dealing with Grounds Maintenance, Neighborhood Development, Human Relations, Youth & Families, Education, and the Elderly.

Chart 3 adds further perspective by focusing only on actions falling under the top ten subjects (for all actions combined, regardless of actor). The chart shows each of these ten subjects' percentage share of actions recommended for each main actor, City, Partner and Self. For Solid Waste, the three actors were deemed to be almost equally appropriate for addressing the subject. For other subjects, such as Neighborhood Development, there was a great disparity among the three actors. Neighborhood Development actions tended to be listed as Self actions. Housing, Beautification, and Economy actions tended to be listed as Partner actions. Transportation and Drainage actions tended to be listed as City actions.
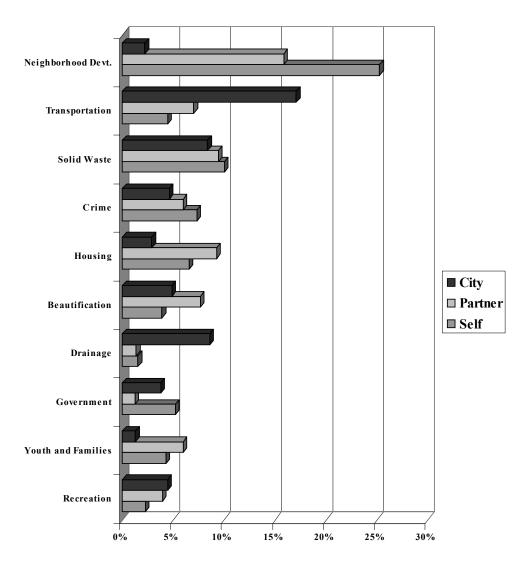
DETAILED SUBJECTS

Further understanding of responses can be gained by dividing the 45 subjects into more detailed sub-categories. Full results are in the **Appendix**. The top 15 for each actor are as follows. In this listing and subsequent listings and tables, if there is a tie for 15th place, the items presented here were chosen at random among those that tied.

Chart 3
Top Ten Subjects Addressed

And Their Percentage Shares
of All Actions for Each Actor

Percent of All Actions for That Actor

City of Kansas City Missouri
Planning and Development Department

PART III - What Do People Want Most?

CITY	
Transportation - Traffic Signals And Signs	77
Transportation – Speeding	66
Transportation – Streets	55
Transportation – Maintenance	52
Code Enforcement – Enforcement	50
Transportation - Traffic In General	45
Curbs And Sidewalks - Sidewalks in General	41
Crime - Patrolling / Deployment	39
Curbs And Sidewalks - Both in General	38
Recreation – Trails	33
Trimming Of Plants – Trees	33
Drainage – Sewers	33
Drainage - Catch Basins	33
Beautification – Trees	30
Lighting – Streetlights	29

PARTNER	
Solid Waste - Clean-ups	55
Housing - Rehab / Repair / Improvement	55
Neighborhood Development - Associations	41
Neighborhood Development – Business Anchors	39
Youth And Families - Activities / Programs	33
Beautification – Parks	27
Solid Waste – Recycling	26
Transportation - Mass Transit	22
Recreation – Trails	21
Transportation - Traffic In General	21
Beautification - Public Art	20
Economy - Economic Development	20
Housing - Rental Properties	20
Education - Public Schools	19
Beautification – Trees	19

SELF	
Neighborhood Development - Associations	90
Neighborhood Development - Community Cohesion	86
Solid Waste - Clean-ups	70
Neighborhood Development - Dissemination / Contacts	63
Neighborhood Development – Meetings	51
Neighborhood Development – Events	50
Housing - Rehab / Repair / Improvement	42
Crime - Neighborhood Watch	41
Code Enforcement – Enforcement	36
Housing – Maintenance	36
Neighborhood Development - Neighborhood Improvement by Individuals	32
Transportation – Speeding	26
Solid Waste – Recycling	24
Youth And Families - Activities / Programs	23
Education - Public Schools	22
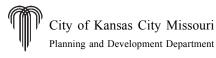
The lists above are in descending order of frequency. By showing detail at the sub-category level, there is better focus on roles to be taken by the three actors. For instance, with regard to Transportation, Speeding is the only highly mentioned topic in the Self listing, Mass Transit only appears in the Partner listing, and the City listing is the only one that includes Traffic Signals & Signs, Streets, and Maintenance.

Assessment participants especially wanted the City to improve the ways that it addresses Curbs and Sidewalks, Patrolling / Deployment of the Police, Tree Trimming, Sewers, Catch Basins, and Streetlights.

Neighborhood people recognized the importance of their own actions, either by themselves or with a partner, in dealing with Public Schools, Youth & Family Activities/Programs, Solid Waste Clean-ups, Recycling, and Housing Rehab/Repair/Improvement.

Partnerships were seen as the best approach to improving Beautification of Parks, Public Art, Economic Development and Rental Property. Neighborhood people themselves, either as individuals or working in neighborhood associations, accepted the responsibility for better Housing Maintenance and for many aspects of Neighborhood Development: conducting Meetings and Events, reinforcing Community Cohesion, and forming and maintaining Contacts / Dissemination activities.

Assessment participants especially wanted the City to improve the ways that it addresses Curbs and Sidewalks, Patrolling/ Deployment of the Police, Tree Trimming, Sewers, Catch Basins, and Streetlights.

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PART III - What Do People Want Most?

ACTIONS

An even finer level of detail for examining recommendations from neighborhood assessments is specific actions. The top 15 for each of the three actors are shown below in descending order of frequency:

CITY	
Enforce speed limits.	34
Install sidewalks.	29
Resurface streets.	24
Install curbs and sidewalks.	21
Install streetlights.	18
Increase police patrolling.	17
Improve storm water drainage.	15
Install traffic lights.	15
Improve snow removal.	14
Repair catch basins.	14
Install sanitary sewers.	11
Trim trees.	10
Have more frequent leaf and brush collections.	10
Install storm sewers.	10
Widen streets.	10

SELF	
Get to know neighbors.	21
Start a neighborhood watch.	21
Work with other neighborhood associations.	20
Keep up our own property.	20
Attend neighborhood association meetings.	18
Create neighborhood associations.	17
Report property maintenance code violations.	16
Get involved in the neighborhood association.	14
Work in the "Adopt-A-Street" program.	14
Hold block parties.	10
Get involved.	10
Encourage others to get involved in neighborhood association.	10
Conduct neighborhood clean-ups.	9
Use telephone trees to spread information.	9
Communicate with your neighbors.	9

PARTNER	
Work with other neighborhood associations.	31
Work with businesses.	10
Work with schools to share facilities.	8
Work with churches.	8
Work with Northland Neighborhoods Inc.	7
Use Probation and Parole community service workers to assist with neighborhood clean-ups.	7
Work with the ATA to provide more bus shelters.	7
Work with the Police to set up a neighborhood Crime Watch.	7
Work with businesses to help them clean up their properties.	6
Create more family friendly businesses at neighborhood shopping centers.	6
Work with the Missouri Department of Conservation to create Stream Teams in the area.	6
Resurface streets.	5
Ask the Area Transportation Authority (ATA) to place more trash receptacles at bus stops.	5
Work with school districts concerning truancy.	4
Increase community policing.	4

Among City actions, traffic control and drainage are prominent; among Partner actions, cooperation with specific types of partners and neighborhood cleanliness; and among Self actions, interaction with neighbors and participation in neighborhood associations. It is also important to note actions that are unrelated to other actions, but that were of enough interest to appear on these top 15 lists: There is a strong desire for City actions to improve snow removal and to collect leaves and brush more frequently, for Partner actions to provide bus shelters and to address truancy, and for Self actions to report property maintenance code violations.

Among City actions, traffic control and drainage are prominent

There is a strong desire for City actions to improve snow removal and to collect leaves and brush more frequently

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PART III - What Do People Want Most?

Patterns for the Four Area Types

THE FOUR AREA TYPES

At neighborhood assessments, participants were asked to identify the area type of their neighborhood. The four area types are:
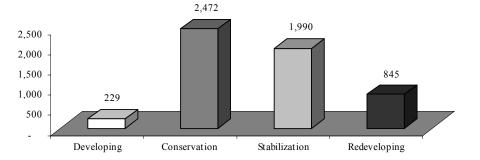
1. **Developing Areas**: with major expanses of land that have never been developed, where development is imminent, and where some new development has occurred in recent years

2. **Conservation Areas**: of any age and type of development that is in good condition and of good quality, with a strong market

3. **Stabilization Areas**: of any age and type of development that is having problems — with building renovation, stagnant property values, increasing vacancies and/or a weakening market. These problems can range from relatively minor to severe

4. **Redeveloping Areas**: in which severe problems exist — the existing fabric of the area is generally gone and significant public and private investment is necessary.
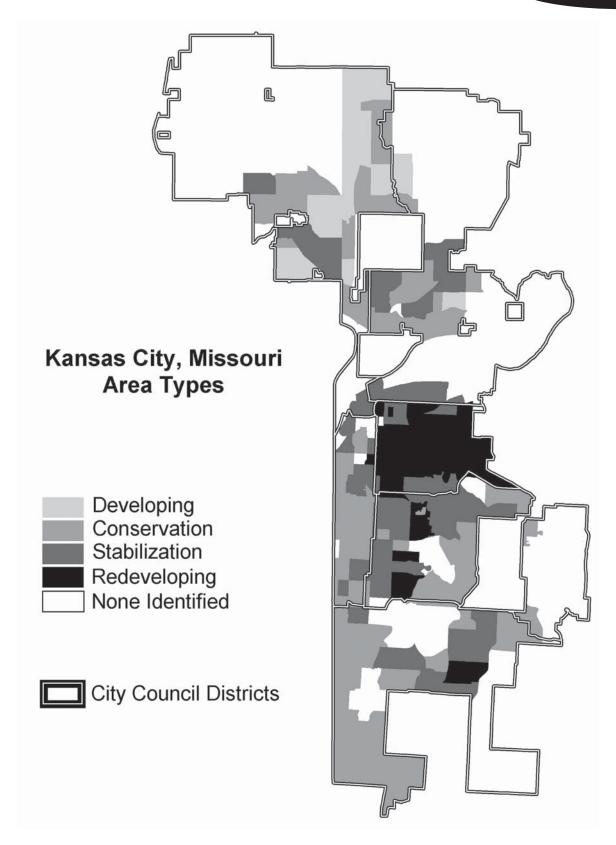
MAGNITUDE OF ACTIONS BY AREA TYPE

Chart 4 below shows the number of actions recommended for each of the four area types. Neighborhood assessment participants identified far more of their neighborhoods as Conservation or Stabilization areas than as Developing or Redeveloping Areas. Accordingly, there are many more actions for the former two than for the latter two. There were more than ten times as many Conservation Area actions than Developing Area actions. In some comparisons between area types, weighting was used to compensate for the disparity in the number of cases associated with each area type. The map on the following page shows the locations of area types identified by neighborhood assessment participants.

Neighborhood assessment participants identified far more of their neighborhoods as Conservation or Stabilization areas than as Developing or Redeveloping Areas.

Chart 4
Actions Recommended for Each Area Type

Area Type	Actions
Developing	229
Conservation	2,472
Stabilization	1,990
Redeveloping	845

**Kansas City, Missouri
Area Types**

Developing
Conservation
Stabilization
Redeveloping
None Identified

City Council Districts

City of Kansas City Missouri
Planning and Development Department

PART III - What Do People Want Most?

AREA TYPES WITHIN COUNCIL DISTRICTS

Table 3 shows how many neighborhoods selected each area type for themselves within each City Council District.

Table 3 - Neighborhoods with Each Area Type By City Council District

Council District	DEV.	CONS.	STAB.	REDEV.
1	1	16	9	0
2	6	13	9	0
3	0	1	7	36
4	0	34	12	1
5	0	14	20	4
6	0	18	15	0
Total	7	96	72	41

Neighborhoods in Districts 1, 2, 4, and 6 most often characterized themselves as Conservation Areas. Those in District 3 most often characterized themselves as Redeveloping Areas, and those in District 5 as Stabilization Areas.

Neighborhoods in Districts 1, 2, 4, and 6 most often characterized themselves as Conservation Areas. Those in District 3 most often characterized themselves as Redeveloping Areas, and those in District 5 as Stabilization Areas. Developing Areas are most often located in District 2, Conservation Areas in District 4, Stabilization Areas in District 5, and Redeveloping Areas in District 3.

GENERAL SUBJECTS BY AREA TYPE

Chart 5 on the following page gives a quick idea of the most important general subjects covered by the actions recommended for each of the four area types. It shows the top five subjects for each of those area types. All four area types put Neighborhood Development on top. Transportation, Solid Waste and Crime each appear among the top five for three of the area types. Only Developing Areas have the two subjects, dealing with Government and Planning, among their top five. Only Conservation Areas have so much emphasis on Beautification and Drainage. Only Redeveloping Areas have so much emphasis on Vacant Properties.

Only Developing Areas have the two subjects, dealing with Government and Planning, among their top five. Only Conservation Areas have so much emphasis on Beautification and Drainage. Only Redeveloping Areas have so much emphasis on Vacant Properties.

Table 4 (following **Chart 5**) provides a bit more detail than **Chart 5**. It shows the top 15 general subjects for neighborhood assessment recommendations for City, Partner and Self by area type. Since many subjects were tied for 15th place, random selection was used to determine which ones are shown in the tables. The tables do not show the full story, but they do provide some feel for how the area types compare.

Chart 5 - Differences in the Top 5 Subjects By Area Type

Developing

11%
11%
35%
18%
24%

- ■ Neighborhood Devt.
- □ Transportation
- ▨ Government
- ▤ Crime
- ▨ Planning

Conservation

11%
15%
30%
17%
27%

- ■ Neighborhood Devt.
- □ Transportation
- ■ Solid Waste
- ▢ Beautification
- ▨ Drainage

Stabilization

14%
17%
31%
17%
21%

- ■ Neighborhood Devt.
- ■ Solid Waste
- ▤ Crime
- □ Transportation
- ▦ Housing

Redeveloping

14%
14%
28%
19%
25%

- ■ Neighborhood Devt.
- ■ Solid Waste
- ▦ Housing
- ▨ Vacant Properties
- ▤ Crime

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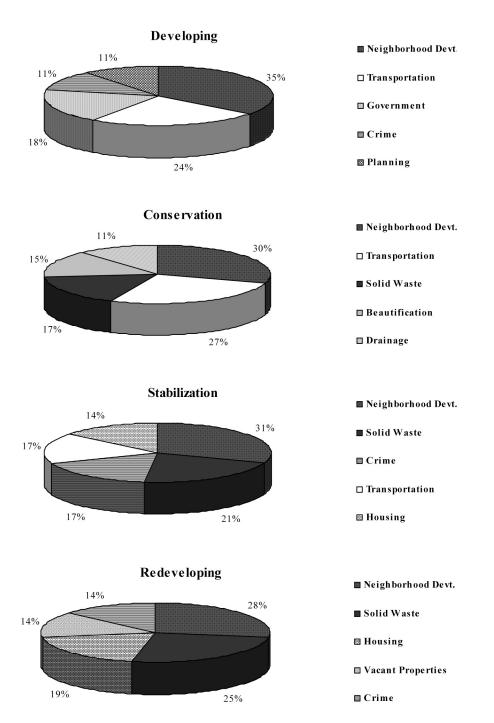Planning and Development Department

Table 4 - General Subjects - Top 15 by Actor and Area Type

(actions tied for 15th place were chosen at random regarding which ones are shown here)

Developing		Conservation		Stabilization		Redeveloping	
City							
Transportation	18	Transportation	199	Transportation	101	Solid Waste	39
Government	7	Drainage	95	Solid Waste	70	Transportation	30
Drainage	6	Beautification	64	Drainage	52	Vacant Properties	26
Planning	6	Curbs And Sidewalks	62	Crime	49	Drainage	22
Environment	5	Solid Waste	60	Planning	31	Crime	21
Capital Improvements	4	Planning	47	Housing	31	Housing	21
Neighborhood Devt.	4	Recreation	47	Government	31	Economy	18
Recreation	4	Government	27	Recreation	29	Trimming Of Plants	14
Snow Removal	4	Lighting	25	Curbs And Sidewalks	29	Code Enforcement	13
Beautification	3	Pedestrian Issues	24	Beautification	28	Curbs And Sidewalks	13
Curbs And Sidewalks	3	Code Enforcement	22	Devt. in General	21	Government	12
Devt. in General	3	Crime	22	Code Enforcement	21	Recreation	11
Sanitary Sewers	3	Trimming Of Plants	22	Trimming Of Plants	20	Devt. in General	8
Solid Waste	2	Environment	19	Neighborhood Devt.	18	Neighborhood Devt.	8
Crime	2	Capital Improvements	16	Pedestrian Issues	16	Planning	8
Partner							
Neighborhood Devt.	20	Neighborhood Devt.	103	Neighborhood Devt.	81	Housing	32
Recreation	5	Beautification	63	Housing	57	Solid Waste	29
Capital Improvements	4	Solid Waste	55	Solid Waste	52	Neighborhood Devt.	28
Pedestrian Issues	4	Transportation	55	Beautification	45	Youth And Families	21
Youth And Families	4	Housing	47	Crime	44	Crime	15
Curbs And Sidewalks	3	Economy	36	Transportation	38	Education	14
Devt. in General	3	Recreation	35	Youth And Families	37	Vacant Properties	12
Transportation	3	Crime	26	Economy	22	Economy	11
Crime	2	Education	25	Education	18	Devt. in General	9
Environment	2	Youth And Families	25	Recreation	16	Safety	9
Government	2	Drainage	17	Code Enforcement	11	Transportation	7
Solid Waste	2	Nuisance Business	16	Downtown	9	Elderly	6
Beautification	1	Elderly	15	Pedestrian Issues	8	Poverty	5
Drainage	1	Curbs And Sidewalks	14	Vacant Properties	8	Animal Control	4
Education	1	Environment	12	Devt. in General	7	Nuisance Business	4
Self							
Neighborhood Devt.	18	Neighborhood Devt.	225	Neighborhood Devt.	198	Neighborhood Devt.	72
Government	13	Solid Waste	83	Solid Waste	85	Solid Waste	31
Crime	9	Housing	59	Crime	73	Housing	21
Transportation	8	Transportation	53	Housing	50	Crime	17
Planning	7	Crime	49	Youth And Families	38	Government	17
Solid Waste	4	Government	49	Code Enforcement	30	Vacant Properties	17
Beautification	3	Beautification	44	Beautification	27	Youth And Families	17
Devt. in General	3	Planning	32	Government	27	Code Enforcement	10
Housing	3	Youth And Families	30	Transportation	23	Education	9
Recreation	3	Recreation	27	Planning	18	Economy	7
Capital Improvements	2	Code Enforcement	23	Economy	16	Nuisance Business	6
Curbs And Sidewalks	2	Economy	19	Education	16	Transportation	6
Drainage	2	Drainage	18	Parking	11	Beautification	5
Environment	2	Education	18	Recreation	11	Parking	5
Snow Removal	2	Curbs And Sidewalks	15	Vacant Properties	11	Recreation	5

Transportation was the most frequent subject in all area types except Redeveloping (second place) for City actions. Neighborhood Development was most frequent for all area types except Redeveloping (third place) for Partner actions, and most frequent for all area types for Self actions.

Developing Areas are interested in the facilities and processes needed to transform from rural/suburban settings to suburban/urban settings without harming existing assets. They are the only area type in which Snow Removal (City and Self) and Sanitary Sewers (City) were among the top 15 for any of the actors. It was the only area type to have Government and Capital Improvements in General in the top 15 for Partner, and to have Capital Improvements in General, Development in General and Environment in the top 15 for Self. It had Capital Improvements in General and Environment ranked much higher than other area types did for all three actors, had Neighborhood Development ranked much higher for City, and had Pedestrian Issues and Curbs & Sidewalks much higher for Partner. It also had the highest rankings for Government, Planning, and Development in General among City actions; for Recreation, Youth & Families, and Development in General among Partner actions; and for Curbs & Sidewalks, Government, Planning, Recreation, and Drainage among Self actions.

Conservation Areas focus upon enhancing the existing quality of life and nipping problems in the bud. They are the only area type in which Lighting (City) was among the top 15 for any of the actors. It had Beautification ranked much higher than other area types did for City. It also had the highest rankings for Curbs & Sidewalks, Drainage, and Pedestrian Issues among City actions; and for Beautification, Transportation, the Economy, Drainage and Nuisance Businesses among Partner actions.

Stabilization Areas desire to prevent neighborhood decline by addressing problems and their root causes, and through community revitalization. They are the only area type in which Downtown (Partner) was among the top 15 for any of the actors. It was the only area type to have Code Enforcement in the top 15 for Partner. It also had the highest rankings for Crime among City actions, and for Code Enforcement among Self actions. On the whole, the subjects of most interest to Stabilization Areas do not vary much from those in the other area types. Rather than concentrating on certain unique pursuits, they balance their interest among many standard actions that are needed to simultaneously preserve what they value and to prevent what they want to avoid.

Redeveloping Areas are especially interested in human investment and in addressing blight and dysfunction. They are the only area type in which Safety, Poverty, and Animal Control (all for Partner) were among the top 15

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For City actions, all four area types had code enforcement, traffic signals & signs, and speeding in the top 15.

for any of the actors. It was the only area type to have the Economy and Vacant Properties in the top 15 for City, and Nuisance Businesses in the top 15 for Self. They had Vacant Properties ranked much higher than other area types did for all three actors. They also had the highest rankings for Solid Waste (first in its list), Trimming of Plants, and Code Enforcement among City actions; for Housing (first in its list), Solid Waste, Education, and the Elderly among Partner actions; and for the Economy, Education, and Youth & Families among Self actions.

DETAILED SUBJECTS BY AREA TYPE

Tables on the following three pages show the most frequent detailed subject categories for neighborhood assessment recommendations for City, Partner and Self by area type. By examining detailed subjects, we can see which particular aspects of a subject are of most interest. We can also see how the aspects within a subject vary among the four area types.

Table 5 - Top 15 Detailed Subjects by Area Type For Actions That the CITY Should Do
(actions tied for 15th place were chosen at random regarding which ones are shown here)

Developing	
Transportation - Speeding	5
Drainage - Sewers	4
Transportation - Streets	4
Transportation - Maintenance	4
Environment - Pollution / Environmental Nuisances	3
Snow Removal - Intergovernmental Cooperation	3
Transportation - Traffic Signals And Signs	3
Government - City in General	3
Recreation - Trails	2
Beautification - Parks	2
Environment - Nature	2
Crime - Patrolling / Deployment	2
Code Enforcement - Enforcement	2
Animal Control - Dogs	2
Planning - Notification	2

Conservation	
Transportation - Traffic Signals And Signs	51
Transportation - Speeding	42
Transportation - Streets	28
Curbs And Sidewalks - Sidewalks in General	27
Transportation - Traffic In General	26
Recreation - Trails	23
Transportation - Maintenance	22
Code Enforcement - Enforcement	21
Beautification - Trees	20
Beautification - Parks	19
Curbs And Sidewalks - Both in General	19
Lighting - Streetlights	17
Environment - Pollution / Environmental Nuisances	16
Drainage - Sewers	16
Transportation - Arterials	16

Stabilization	
Transportation - Maintenance	22
Transportation - Streets	18
Transportation - Traffic Signals And Signs	17
Crime - Patrolling / Deployment	16
Code Enforcement - Enforcement	15
Government - City in General	15
Transportation - Speeding	13
Transportation - Traffic In General	12
Curbs And Sidewalks - Both in General	11
Curbs And Sidewalks - Sidewalks in General	11
Trimming Of Plants - Trees	10
Solid Waste - Clean-ups	10
Housing - Rehab / Repair / Improvement	10
Beautification - Trees	9
Lighting - Streetlights	9

Redeveloping	
Vacant Properties - Lots	14
Code Enforcement - Enforcement	12
Drainage - Catch Basins	11
Economy - Economic Development	11
Housing - New	9
Trimming Of Plants - Trees	8
Solid Waste - Dumping Illegally	8
Curbs And Sidewalks - Both in General	7
Transportation - Traffic In General	7
Government - City in General	7
Crime - Patrolling / Deployment	6
Solid Waste - Clean-ups	6
Solid Waste - Bulky Item Pickup	6
Transportation - Traffic Signals And Signs	6
Transportation - Speeding	6

Some detailed subjects ranked in the top 15 for all area types for particular actors. For City actions, all four area types had code enforcement, traffic signals & signs, and speeding in the top 15. For Partner actions, all four shared youth & family activities/programs and business anchors for neighborhood development. For Self actions, they all shared solid waste clean-ups, neighborhood associations, and community cohesion.

Developing Areas expressed a much stronger desire than other area types for City actions concerning intergovernmental cooperation for snow removal; for Partner actions concerning school anchors, sidewalks, and security measures for pedestrian trails; and for Self actions concerning voting.

Conservation Areas expressed a much stronger desire than other area types for Partner actions concerning community centers, trees, rental housing properties, small retail centers, and mix among store and business types; and for Self actions concerning maintenance of leaf, brush, and yard waste.

> *Developing Areas expressed a much stronger desire than other area types for City actions concerning intergovernmental cooperation for snow removal*

Table 6 Top 15 Detailed Subjects by Area Type For Actions That the Should Be Done with a PARTNER
(actions tied for 15th place were chosen at random regarding which ones are shown here)

Developing		Conservation		Stabilization		Redeveloping	
Neighborhood Development - Assocs.	2	Neighborhood Development - Associations	25	Housing - Rehab/ Repair / Improvement	27	Solid Waste - Clean-ups	14
Recreation - Trails	4	Housing - Rehab/ Repair/Improvement	17	Solid Waste - Clean-ups	25	Housing - Rehab/ Repair/ Improvement	11
Pedestrian Issues - Trails with Security Measures	4	Solid Waste - Clean-ups	16	Neighborhood Development - Business Anchors	15	Vacant Properties - Lots	10
Neighborhood Development - Business Anchors	4	Economy - Smaller Retail Centers	16	Youth And Families - Activities/Programs	13	Development In General - Redevelopment	9
Youth and Families - Activities/Programs	3	Housing - Rental Properties	16	Crime - Drugs	13	Youth And Families - Activities/Programs	7
Curbs and Sidewalks - Sidewalks in General	3	Beautification - Parks	14	Beautification - Parks	12	Solid Waste - Recycling	6
Neighborhood Development - Northland Neighborhoods	3	Neighborhood Development - Business Anchors	14	Transportation - Traffic In General	12	Neighborhood Development - Business Anchors	6
Neighborhood Development - School Anchors	3	Economy - Mix Of Stores/ Businesses	14	Economy - Economic Development	11	Education - Public Schools	5
Environment - Pollution/ Environmental Nuisances	2	Beautification - Trees	13	Transportation - Speeding	10	Housing - New	5
Solid Waste - Recycling	2	Education - Public Schools	12	Neighborhood Development - Funding	9	Animal Control - Animals in General	4
Transportation - Speeding	2	Recreation - Community Centers	12	Youth And Families - Discipline	8	Solid Waste - Vehicles/Tires	4
Capital Improvements In General - PIAC	2	Solid Waste - Recycling	12	Recreation - Trails	8	Transportation - Mass Transit	4
Development In General - Neighborhood Improvements	2	Beautification - Public Art	11	Beautification - Public Art	8	Economy - Stores	4
Neighborhood Development - Church Anchors	2	Transportation - Mass Transit	11	Neighborhood Development - Associations	8	Solid Waste - Trash	3
Transportation - Highways	1	Youth And Families - Activities / Programs	10	Neighborhood Development - Events	8	Housing - Painting	3

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Stabilization Areas expressed a much stronger desire than other area types for City actions concerning housing rehab, repair and improvement; for Partner actions concerning drug abuse, child discipline, traffic, and neighborhood development funding; and for Self actions concerning drug abuse and code enforcement through the Housing Court.

Redeveloping Areas expressed a much stronger desire than other area types for actions involving all three actors concerning vacant properties; for both City and Partner actions concerning new housing; and for City actions concerning catch basins, illegal dumping, bulky item pickup, and economic development. They also expressed a much stronger desire for Partner actions concerning redevelopment, retail stores, vehicle/tire waste, and animal control; and for Self actions concerning youth/family activities/programs, parking nuisances, neighborhood development at the block level, and city services in general.

Table 7 - Top 15 Detailed Subjects by Area Type
For Actions That the Should Be Done by NEIGHBORHOOD People
(actions tied for 15th place were chosen at random regarding which ones are shown here)

Developing		Conservation		Stabilization		Redeveloping	
Neighborhood Development - Community Cohesion	5	Neighborhood Development - Associations	55	Neighborhood Development - Community Cohesion	39	Neighborhood Development - Community Cohesion	17
Government - Voting	5	Solid Waste - Clean-ups	33	Neighborhood Development - Dissemination/ Contacts	27	Vacant Properties - Lots	12
Crime - Neighborhood Watch	4	Neighborhood Development - Dissemination / Contacts	32	Solid Waste - Clean-ups	24	Solid Waste - Clean-ups	11
Transportation - Speeding	3	Neighborhood Development - Events	30	Neighborhood Development - Meetings	24	Neighborhood Development - Associations	9
Neighborhood Development - Northland Neighborhoods	3	Neighborhood Development - Community Cohesion	25	Neighborhood Development - Associations	23	Neighborhood Development - Meetings	9
Neighborhood Development - Associations	3	Housing - Maintenance	19	Crime - Neighborhood Watch	16	Youth And Families - Activities/Programs	8
Neighborhood Development - Neighborhood Improvement by Individuals	3	Housing - Rehab/ Repair/ Improvement	19	Neighborhood Development - Neighborhood Improvement by Individuals	16	Code Enforcement - Enforcement	8
Recreation - Trails	2	Neighborhood Development - Meetings	18	Code Enforcement - Enforcement	15	Neighborhood Development - Blocks	7
Beautification - Signs	2	Crime - Neighborhood Watch	17	Housing - Rehab/ Repair/ Improvement	15	Housing - Rehab/ Repair/Improvement	7
Crime - Defensible Space	2	Education - Public Schools	16	Neighborhood Development - Events	13	Neighborhood Development - Events	6
Solid Waste - Clean-ups	2	Transportation - Speeding	16	Crime - Drugs	12	Parking - Nuisance	5
Transportation - Arterials	2	Recreation - Trails	13	Code Enforcement - Housing Court	11	Neighborhood Development - Neighborhood Improvement by Individuals	5
Capital Improvements In General - PIAC	2	Code Enforcement - Enforcement	13	Solid Waste - Dumping Illegally	11	Neighborhood Development - Marketing	5
Planning - Zoning	2	Solid Waste - Leaf/Brush/ Yard Waste Maintenance	13	Housing - Maintenance	11	Housing - Maintenance	5
Government - Mayor's Office	2	Solid Waste - Recycling	13	Youth And Families - Protection	10	Government - City Services	5

ACTIONS BY AREA TYPE

Tables on the following three pages show the most frequent specific actions recommended for City, Partner and Self by area type. In **Table 8** – City Actions, three City actions are so basic that they appear in the top 15 for three area types: "Enforce speeding", "Increase police patrolling", and "Resurface streets". Drainage actions appear under each area type, but some of the specific actions vary: The Developing Areas list includes erosion control and improving sewers to City standards. The Conservation Areas list includes repairing storm drains. The Stabilization Areas list includes installing sewers. The Redeveloping Areas list includes cleaning out catch basins and storm drains. Variations can also be noted concerning transportation: Developing Areas show their new and outlying nature by listing improving connectivity of through roads and trails, and cooperating with counties to improve street maintenance. The more settled Conservation Areas list installing traffic lights, adding shoulders, widening streets, and improving intersections. Problems in Stabilization and Redeveloping Areas are reflected in their both listing trimming trees that obscure street visibility.

Three City actions are so basic that they appear in the top 15 for three area types: "Enforce speeding", "Increase police patrolling", and "Resurface streets".

Table 8 - Top 15 City Actions by Area Type
(actions tied for 15th place were chosen at random regarding which ones are shown here)

Developing		Conservation		Stabilization		Redeveloping	
Improve sewer drainage.	3	Enforce speed limits.	25	Resurface streets.	10	Repair catch basins.	6
Improve streets.	3	Install sidewalks.	17	Install sidewalks.	9	Collect bulky items more frequently.	4
Improve neighborhood connectivity through roads and trails.	2	Install streetlights.	13	Enforce speed limits.	7	Enforce property maintenance codes.	4
Install erosion control.	2	Install curbs and sidewalks.	12	Install curbs and sidewalks.	7	Increase police patrolling.	4
Create intergovernmental cooperation with counties pertaining to street maintenance.	2	Install traffic lights.	12	Improve storm water drainage.	6	Clean out catch basins.	3
Enforce speed limits.	2	Resurface streets.	11	Address present infrastructure needs before new development is authorized.	4	Demolish dangerous buildings.	3
Improve storm water drainage.	2	Improve snow removal.	9	Improve enforcement of property maintenance violations.	4	Replace curbs and sidewalks.	3
Improve infrastructure up to city standards.	2	Increase police patrolling.	8	Improve street lighting.	4	Resurface streets.	3
Increase police patrolling.	2	Add shoulders to streets.	7	Install 4-way stop signs.	4	Trim trees.	3
Enforce leash laws.	2	Improve storm water drainage.	7	Install sanitary sewers.	4	Place barriers to stop cars from driving onto properties to dump.	2
Create intergovernmental cooperation among the City, County, and other municipalities, pertaining to basic services.	2	Trim trees.	7	Install storm sewers.	4	Trim trees that obstruct visibility along streets.	2
Improve sewers up to city standards.	2	Repair storm drains.	6	Mandate that developers put in needed infra-structure before new development begins.	4	Repair curbs and sidewalks.	2
Better notify residents about planning meetings.	2	Widen streets.	6	Repair catch basins.	4	Clean out storm drains.	2
Create intergovernmental cooperation with counties pertaining to snow removal.	2	Improve intersections.	6	Trim brush that obscures visibility on streets.	4	Establish stiffer Code enforcement for trash on vacant lots.	2
Mandate that developers put in needed infra-structure before new development begins.	2	Have more frequent leaf and brush collections.	6	Upgrade lighting in parks.	3	Have neighborhood clubs work with restaurants to provide discounted adult dinners.	2

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Other actions also reflect the character of different area types. Developing Areas' actions show the importance of intergovernmental cooperation, planning, and improving infrastructure to City standards. Redeveloping Areas show the importance of demolishing dangerous buildings and providing discounted meals. Waste removal in Conservation Areas addresses snow removal and leaf and brush collection, while in Redeveloping Areas it addresses bulky item pickup, barriers to prevent roadside dumping, and code enforcement against trash on vacant lots.

In **Table 9** – Partner Actions, there are patterns regarding desirable partners for improving things within area types. All area types highly recommend cooperating with other neighborhood associations. Developing Areas have more of a tendency to partner with the City; Conservation Areas with the Area Transportation Authority (ATA) or Northland Neighborhoods (NNI); Stabilization Areas with businesses, school districts/schools or churches; and Redeveloping Areas with charitable organizations, such as Habitat for

Table 9 - Top 15 Partner Actions by Area Type
(actions tied for 15th place were chosen at random regarding which ones are shown here)

Developing		Conservation		Stabilization		Redeveloping	
Work with other neighborhood associations.	4	Work with other neighborhood associations.	19	Work with businesses.	6	Work with businesses to help them clean up their properties.	2
Work with Northland Neighborhoods Inc.	3	Create more family friendly businesses at neighborhood shopping centers.	6	Work with other neighborhood associations.	6	Work with other neighborhood associations.	2
Work with government to fund pedestrian trail systems with security measures.	2	Work with the Police to set up a neighborhood Crime Watch.	5	Work with the Missouri Department of Conservation to create Stream Teams in the area.	4	Work with community development corporations to build affordable housing on vacant lots.	2
Work with PIAC to fund infrastructure and neighborhood projects.	2	Work with Northland Neighborhoods Inc.	4	Involve businesses in upgrading parks.	3	Work with Habitat for Humanity for new housing.	2
Work with private groups to fund pedestrian trail systems with security measures.	2	Work with schools to share facilities.	4	Use Probation and Parole community service workers to assist with neighborhood clean-ups.	3	Support Meals on Wheels.	2
Work with schools to share facilities.	2	Work with the ATA to provide more bus shelters.	4			Work with insurance companies to end "redlining".	2
Work with the City on capital improvements.	1	Work with the Area Transportation Authority about extending bus service.	3	Work with businesses to help them clean up their properties.	3	Work with Christmas in October to assist senior citizens with housing repairs.	2
Work with school districts concerning youth speeding.	1	Ask the Area Transportation Authority (ATA) to place more trash receptacles at bus stops.	3	Work with churches.	3	Conduct neighborhood clean-ups.	2
Contact new businesses.	1	Increase community policing.	3	Work with school districts concerning truancy.	3	Support neighborhood schools.	2
Work with other neighborhood groups about flooding.	1	Work with MODOT to establish noise buffers along highways.	3	Work with school districts to address student vandalism.	3	Work with the KCPD to address neighborhood concerns.	2
Work with schools concerning youth who speed.	1	Work with NNI on improving street maintenance.	3	Work with schools to share facilities.	2	Neighborhood clubs work with restaurants to provide discounted adult dinners.	2
Work with service establishments.	1	Work with churches.	3	Work with businesses to clean up along streets.	2	Work with recycling providers to recycle old tires as playground material.	2
Work with NNI to coordinate meetings with school districts.	1	Encourage the ATA to schedule more frequent pick-ups from trash containers at bus stops.	3	Work with outdoor concert venues to have more security.	2	Work with church youth groups to assist senior citizens with painting.	2
Identify buildings for youth activities.	1	Work with NNI on street improvements.	3	Help to improve the exterior appearance of businesses.	2	Use Probation and Parole community service workers to assist with neighborhood clean-ups.	2
Work with developers on capital improvements.	1	Request a drop box from the Post Office for outgoing mail.	3	Work with churches to assist senior citizens with housing improvements.	2	Work with businesses.	2
				Work with school districts to address the problem of teens who sell drugs.	2		

Humanity, Meals on Wheels, or Christmas in October. Developing Areas would like partners to help them with capital improvements, new trails and space for activities. Conservation Areas express a greater interest than other areas in transportation issues. Stabilization Areas and Redeveloping Areas often mention clean-up activities. Redeveloping Areas would additionally like partners to help them with meals and with many aspects of housing: construction, insurance, repair and painting.

In **Table 10** – Self Actions, three actions are common across three area types: "Keep up our own property", "Attend neighborhood association meetings", and "Get to know neighbors". Developing Areas show extra interest in actions that improve transportation and how development occurs. Conservation Areas place extra importance on neighborhood association participation. Stabilization Areas stress acquaintance and communication with neighbors. Redeveloping Areas stress maintenance of homes and properties.

Table 10 - Top 15 Self Actions by Area Type
(actions tied for 15th place were chosen at random regarding which ones are shown here)

Developing	
Get involved.	3
Vote.	3
Be aware of election issues.	2
Be aware of the impact of rezoning.	2
Call FOCUS for resources.	2
Communicate with your neighbors.	2
Contact Northland Neighborhoods Inc., for neighborhood lists.	2
Enforce speed limits.	2
Participate in neighborhood watch.	2
Start a neighborhood watch.	2
Contact Northland Neighborhoods, Inc. to obtain resources to address issues.	1
Create bicycle trails.	1
Encourage neighbors to not push snow from their driveways into the street.	1
Remove illegal signs from the public right of way.	1
Contact planners to learn about proposed developments in the area.	1

Conservation	
Work with other neighborhood associations.	12
Create neighborhood associations.	10
Start a neighborhood watch.	10
Work in the "Adopt-A-Street" program.	10
Keep up our own property.	9
Hold block parties.	8
Encourage others to get involved in the neighborhood association.	7
Attend neighborhood association meetings.	6
Create a neighborhood recycling program.	6
Get involved in the neighborhood association.	6
Report property maintenance code violations.	6
Clean up along streets.	5
Establish neighborhood events.	5
Get to know neighbors.	5
Volunteer at schools.	4

Stabilization	
Get to know neighbors.	11
Attend neighborhood association meetings.	9
Keep up our own property.	8
Report property maintenance code violations.	7
Start a neighborhood watch.	7
Create neighborhood associations.	6
Work with other neighborhood associations.	6
Encourage other residents to get involved in the neighborhood.	5
Get involved in the neighborhood association.	5
Get involved.	5
Establish welcoming groups for new residents.	4
Conduct neighborhood clean-ups.	4
Distribute flyers to residents.	4
Use telephone trees to spread information.	4
Communicate with your neighbors.	4

Redeveloping	
Get to know neighbors.	4
Attend neighborhood association meetings.	3
Call the Police to report crimes.	3
Communicate with others in the neighborhood.	3
Identify home improvement resources for senior citizens.	3
Organize block clubs.	3
Report property maintenance code violations.	3
Utilize the $50.00 dumpster program for neighborhood clean-ups.	2
Create neighborhood gardens from vacant lots.	2
Work with other neighborhood associations.	2
Get involved with youth and family programs.	2
Contact the owners of rental properties that are in disrepair and ask them to make improvements.	2
Use ReStore for inexpensive home improvement supplies.	2
Start a neighborhood watch.	2
Keep up our own property.	2

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PART III - What Do People Want Most?

FOCUS Building Blocks by Area Type

COMPARISONS AMONG BUILDING BLOCKS
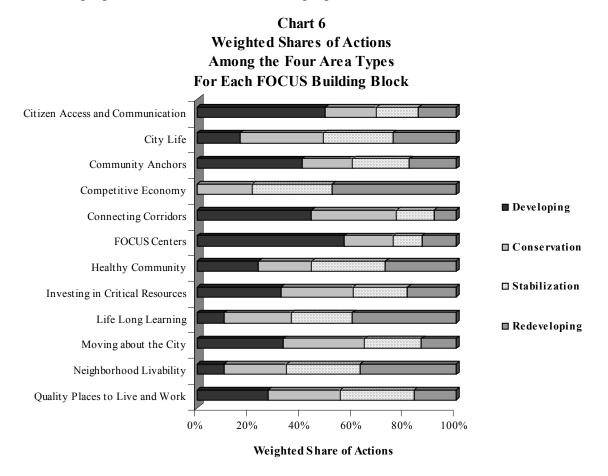
Another helpful way to examine the results of neighborhood assessments is to see how they relate to FOCUS Building Blocks. These are the combinations of actions and initiatives that represent a unified strategy for implementing Kansas City's ***FOCUS Strategic and Comprehensive Plan***. **Table 11** shows for each area type what percentage of proposed actions fall within each FOCUS Building Block.

Developing Areas devoted a greater share of their responses than other areas did to Building Blocks related to providing physical infrastructure (Connecting Corridors, Investing in Critical Resources, and Moving about the City) and to creating socio-political systems (Citizen Access and Communication, Community Anchors, and FOCUS Centers). Conservation Areas devoted a greater share than others to preserving their excellent amenities under City Life. Stabilization Areas worked against neighborhood decline through Healthy Community and Quality Places to Live and Work. Redeveloping Areas fought blight through Neighborhood Livability and supported human investment through Competitive Economy and Life Long Learning.

Table 11
Share of Actions Associated with Each FOCUS Building Block
Within each Area Type

Building Block	Developing	Conservation	Stabilization	Redeveloping
Citizen Access and Communication	10.9%	4.3%	3.6%	3.2%
City Life	2.2%	4.2%	3.5%	3.2%
Community Anchors	4.8%	2.3%	2.6%	2.1%
Competitive Economy	0.0%	1.9%	2.8%	4.4%
Connecting Corridors	3.1%	2.3%	1.0%	0.6%
FOCUS Centers	3.1%	1.0%	0.6%	0.7%
Healthy Community	19.2%	16.5%	23.0%	22.0%
Investing in Critical Resources	22.3%	19.1%	14.4%	12.9%
Life Long Learning	0.9%	2.1%	2.0%	3.3%
Moving about the City	15.7%	14.8%	10.5%	6.3%
Neighborhood Livability	10.5%	23.9%	28.3%	36.9%
Quality Places to Live and Work	7.4%	7.5%	7.7%	4.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
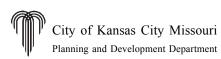
Chart 6 below analyzes the same information as **Table 11**, but instead of examining it within each area type, it analyzes it within each Building Block. Actions were weighted to compensate for the original discrepancy in the total numbers of actions recommended for each area type. The weighted numbers were then examined within each Building Block to show the extent to which each area type addressed that Building Block as compared with the other area types. Healthy Community shows a pattern of being almost evenly divided among the four area types. At the other extreme is Competitive Economy which received most of its attention in Redeveloping Areas, but none at all in Developing Areas.

Chart 6
Weighted Shares of Actions
Among the Four Area Types
For Each FOCUS Building Block

Weighted Share of Actions

Legend:
■ **Developing**
□ **Conservation**
□ **Stabilization**
■ **Redeveloping**

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING BLOCKS

We can also note aspects of each Building Block that were especially emphasized in particular area types, more so than in the other area types:

> **Citizen Access and Communication** – Developing Areas emphasized learning about available government services and coordinating actions between different governments and other actors. Conservation Areas emphasized keeping informed about development projects, including expanding the zone for informing about building permits. Stabilization Areas desired education and updates about

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zoning, current news on Downtown development, and better communication between neighborhood associations and the City. Redeveloping Areas wanted to work more closely with the City, especially the Neighborhood and Community Services Department, to address neighborhood concerns.

City Life – Developing Areas' main concern was to develop more new **recreational facilities** at parks. Conservation Areas especially wanted to preserve and maintain existing recreational facilities and equipment, as well as to install ancillary facilities at parks, such as shelters, restrooms and parking. They wanted to work with the Parks and Recreation Department to hold special events. New playground equipment, pools, community centers, and trails were also of great interest. Stabilization Areas often recommended restoring or replacing facilities or re-instating recreational activities that have been suspended. Redeveloping areas often desired upgrading the features of existing recreational facilities, or having neighborhood people themselves provide park furniture, such as benches or picnic tables.

With regard to **arts and culture**, Conservation Areas took great interest in museums, and decorative features such as ceramic street name tiles, banners, bridge enhancements, and neighborhood markers provided by neighborhood people themselves or with the help of a partner. Stabilization Areas also had great interest in neighborhood markers, but believed that the City should provide them. Stabilization Areas also were the areas most concerned with reinforcing or restoring artistic and historic amenities, such as decorative structures, public art that has been removed, historic homes tours and walking tours, and performing arts. Residents there often gave the impression that these amenities play a large part in inspiring them to reside in their somewhat unstable neighborhoods. Redeveloping Areas related a strong desire to learn about and teach future generations about their local history.

Community Anchors – Each of the four area types placed more emphasis on working with certain community anchors than did the other area types. Developing Areas emphasized schools, churches, and service businesses. Conservation Areas emphasized medical anchors, business associations and shopping centers. Stabilization Areas emphasized manufacturers and neighborhood stores (They also expressed special interest in the City's coordination and strengthening of the Community Anchors program.) Redeveloping Areas placed more emphasis on utilities and restaurants.

Competitive Economy – Developing Areas did not emphasize any aspect of a competitive economy more than the other area types. Conservation Areas had more emphasis than others for improving shopping centers and malls, creating office parks, constructing buildings and infrastructure for businesses, making use of business associations, and supporting locally owned businesses. Stabilization Areas emphasized improving commercial strips, encouraging business development through tax abatement and loans, and paying young people to help maintain their neighborhood and neighbor's homes. Redeveloping Areas had extra interest in attracting specific kinds of businesses (e.g. gas stations, drug stores, hardware stores), in implementing a façade rebate program, in extending the Glover Plan to apply to businesses, in jobs for young people, and in stimulating the neighborhood economy by encouraging residents to spend more and higher income people to move there. Neighborhood assessments suggested many ways to attract grocery stores, but no area type predominated.

Connecting Corridors – Conservation Areas expressed many more ideas related to connecting corridors than the other area types. Conservation Areas placed particular emphasis on cooperation among various entities to produce corridor plans, making neighborhoods bike-friendly, creating more boulevards, and landscaping existing boulevards. Stabilization Areas recommended improving streetscapes. Redeveloping Areas recommended using the Bruce R. Watkins Drive to attract growth.

All area types had a great desire for **trails**, and shared in recommending many similar related actions, especially for walking trails. Still, Developing and Conservation Areas had more of a tendency than Stabilization or Redeveloping Areas to want biking trails, trails along creeks, and systems of trails. Stabilization and Redeveloping Areas tended more often to mention jogging trails.

FOCUS Centers – Developing and Conservation Areas expressed the most interest in Northland Neighborhoods, Inc. specifically. Stabilization and Redeveloping Areas expressed the most interest in CAN Centers. Stabilization Areas suggested expanding the number and functions of FOCUS Centers, including accepting utility payments.

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Healthy Community – The four area types emphasized many different facets of building a healthy community. Developing Areas put extra emphasis on intergovernmental cooperation for better services. Conservation Areas emphasized volunteer activities for youth and family-friendly businesses. Stabilization Areas cared more than others about immigrants/non-English speakers, the homeless, child care, and disciplining young people. Redeveloping Areas gave special attention to poverty, assistance for food and for utility payments, redlining, volunteer help for the elderly, youth programs, youth recreation at community centers, and parenting.

Each area type focused more than others on certain aspects of **crime and delinquency**.[2] For Developing Areas, the focus was on neighborhood watch groups and vandalism. For Conservation Areas it was on break-ins and curfews. For Stabilization Areas, it was juvenile delinquency in general and loitering. Additionally, Stabilization Areas had much more to say than other areas about "victimless crimes" that blight neighborhoods and destabilize society: drugs, alcohol abuse, prostitution, and gambling. Redeveloping Areas focused specifically on eliminating drug houses, as well as getting citizens involved in fighting crime, especially through taking part in anti-crime organizations and events. Conservation Areas also had great interest in information about crime.

With regard to **neighborhood development** in general, Developing Areas concentrated particularly on establishing contacts, disseminating information, receiving mentoring from older neighborhoods, and building community cohesion. Conservation Areas put more emphasis on neighborhood associations, Northland Neighborhoods, neighborhood events, and computer tools, such as e-mail, websites and databases. Stabilization Areas were especially concerned with how to fund neighborhood development. Redeveloping Areas focused on activities at the block level and getting to know neighbors.

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[2] Actions concerning the Police and their deployment are addressed under the Building Block, Investing in Critical Resources.

Investing in Critical Resources – Most neighborhood assessment recommendations for this Building Block concerned **infrastructure**. Developing Areas expressed greater need for installing sewers or otherwise improving them up to City standards, addressing drainage problems along creeks, and making use of PIAC funding. Conservation Areas concentrated more on conducting drainage studies, enforcing drainage/land disturbance requirements, preventing debris from going into catch basins, clearing culverts, upgrading water mains and doing it with less disruption, improving water quality, burying utility wires, addressing needs related to streetlights, enhancing lighting on private property, and maintaining, repairing and funding curbs and sidewalks, including through the use of Neighborhood Improvement Districts.

Conservation Areas were more likely to mention relatively minor problems that occur throughout the city. This is probably because they are more inclined to compare themselves with suburban areas with regard to quality of life, municipal services received, and alternatives for where one could reside. Stabilization Areas focused upon repairing overall drainage systems and better lighting at parks. Redeveloping Areas emphasized trimming trees around power lines, increasing water pressure, cleaning out catch basins, and repairing catch basins, water mains and storm sewers.

This Building Block also concerns other types of resources, particularly those related to **public safety** and **the environment**. In this regard, Developing Areas showed greater interest in increasing the level of police patrolling and working with MARC to address air pollution. Conservation Areas exceeded other areas in mentioning enforcement of speed limits where children walk; improvement of fire protection, storm warning, and emergency response; and addressing problems related to siltation, and pollution/environmental nuisances in general. Stabilization Areas were more concerned with establishing safe houses for children, working with community police, creating more police stations/sub-stations, improving police response time, installing more fire hydrants, and dealing with problems from blasting. Redeveloping Areas focused more upon problems with fireworks and one-fourth sticks of dynamite, and upon recycling of tires, bulky items, and illegally dumped materials.

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Life Long Learning – Developing Areas focused on working with school districts to combat truancy. Conservation Areas had more to say than other areas about supporting charter schools, improving public schools, being involved in school board elections, and volunteering at schools. Stabilization Areas concentrated more on job training and truancy in general. Redeveloping Areas emphasized neighborhood schools, tutors, working with non-school entities to combat truancy, and improving teacher attitudes and behavior.

Moving about the City – With regard to transportation **infrastructure**, Developing Areas put more emphasis than other area types on additional through streets; neighborhood connectivity through roads and trails; and installation of stop signs, speed bumps, and other traffic calming devices. Conservation Areas had greater interest in arterials, street widening, shoulders, intersections, traffic lights, left turn arrows, street name signs, and stop sign replacement. Stabilization Areas more often mentioned improving streets with curbs and sidewalks, upgrading and cleaning alleys, 4-way stop signs, light rail, and working specifically with businesses to install speed bumps. Redeveloping Areas focused on increased bus stops, and reopening of closed streets. Highways, bridges, pedestrian infrastructure, and parking were of widespread interest across area types.

Transportation **planning and operations** also varied by area type. Developing Areas more often stressed working with schools concerning youth who speed, enforcing speed limits, providing security measures along trails, and cooperation with counties and other municipalities on street maintenance. Conservation Areas emphasized corridor studies, studies at problem intersections, traffic speed studies, general street maintenance, repairing potholes, coordinating services to minimize tearing up streets, improving the quality of street resurfacing work, cooperation with the State and the private sector on arterial maintenance, enforcement of traffic laws by the City and on an intergovernmental basis, combating running of red lights, working with neighbors and other neighborhoods to reduce speeding, limiting truck traffic on smaller streets, addressing parking problems near schools, and extending bus service. Stabilization Areas more often mentioned transportation for senior citizens and the disabled, and dealing with youth who race cars and with traffic generated by non-residential uses. Redeveloping Areas focused more upon bus stop maintenance, reducing the speed limit, and installing stop signs specifically to reduce speeding.

Neighborhood Livability – One major aspect of neighborhood livability is **housing**. Developing Areas had little to say about housing, presumably because most of their inhabitants are relative newcomers who would not have located there if they had not liked the housing supplied there as is. Conversely, developers tailored the housing that they built there to the desires of potential customers. Due to changes in supply and demand over time, the other area types did express ways to improve housing. Conservation Areas concentrated more than other area types on tool lending libraries, discounts on home improvement supplies and services, giving input on proposed developments, encouraging home ownership, building good relationships with renters, expressing concerns to owners of apartment complexes, and addressing concerns about tenants. Stabilization Areas showed a greater interest in housing rehabilitation, skill banks for renovation activities, information on how to maintain old homes, education of landlords, delineation of upkeep expectations for residents, provision of low-density housing, and concerns regarding subsidized housing. Redeveloping Areas put more stress on low-interest home improvement loans, painting homes, holding landlords (especially absentee landlords) accountable for maintaining their properties, building new homes, in-fill housing, construction by Habitat for Humanity, and encouraging people working nearby to live nearby. Many forms of home repair and improvement received interest across area types.

Neighborhood livability also involves **property maintenance**. Developing Areas had no strong, unique desires under this topic. Conservation Areas stressed code enforcement on commercial properties, tree trimming, upkeep of the exteriors of schools, maintenance of street medians, recruiting young people to do yard maintenance, and dealing with abandoned buildings and vacant housing. Stabilization Areas had extra interest in improving communication between the City and neighborhoods about code enforcement, improving enforcement of property maintenance violations, increasing fines for violations, attending and testifying at Housing Court, communicating with immigrants and non-English speakers about property maintenance, maintaining City and Land Trust properties, and decreasing the time it takes to transfer ownership of abandoned structures. Redeveloping Areas wanted more to deal with dangerous or boarded-up buildings, properties associated with absentee landlords or with weed problems, efforts to purchase and improve properties, and improving vacant lots through maintenance, creating neighborhood gardens, or redevelopment. Many topics regarding trimming of plants were of widespread interest across area types.

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Another major aspect of neighborhood livability is dealing with **solid waste**. Developing Areas focused on installing "No Dumping" signs and on intergovernmental cooperation for snow removal. Conservation Areas were more concerned with cleaning along streets and creeks, clearing brush from creeks, neighborhood-led pick-up of brush and leaves, preventing brush and leaves from going into streets and catch basins, litter in parks, dog waste, unleashed dog parks where dog waste would be acceptable, trash receptacles at bus stops, and recycling. Stabilization Areas were especially interested in cleaning parks, providing dumpsters, emptying trash containers along streets more often, trash pickup issues, residential bulky-item pickup, more frequent yard waste pickup, illegal dumping and methods of documenting it, abandoned cars, and proper performance of snow removal. Redeveloping Areas expressed greater interest in removing bulky items from illegal dumps, from vacant lots, and from public streets; helping businesses clean up their properties; tire pick-up; and using Probation and Parole community service workers for neighborhood clean-ups. The Clean Sweep Program and other clean-up efforts and events were of interest across area types.

Preferences for addressing other types of **nuisances** varied. Developing Areas put greater stress on leash law enforcement and the removal of illegal signs from the public right of way. Conservation Areas were more concerned with enforcement of noise laws, deflecting noise from highways and arterials, creating dog parks, putting buffers between residential and commercial uses, good neighbor agreements by businesses, reducing disruptive behavior in parking lots, and limiting pawnshops and payday loan businesses. Stabilization Areas were especially interested in vicious dogs and problems associated with late-night businesses. Redeveloping Areas cared more than other areas about limiting car dealers. Animal control was generally of interest across area types.

Conservation Areas had a lot to say in two other areas as well. They had a strong desire to support **neighborhood-friendly businesses** through patronizing them, expressing their preferences to building and business owners, or even by purchasing and operating them. They also showed particular interest in **assisting the elderly** with lawn maintenance, tree trimming and property maintenance.

Quality Places to Live and Work – Developing Areas concentrated on monitoring new development, ensuring that developers do what they are committed to do, and mandating that developers put in infrastructure before new development begins. Conservation Areas made more recommendations than

other areas regarding neighborhood beautification; elimination of eyesores (e.g. particular buildings or signs); the Greenbelt Plan; boulevards; public art; creation and maintenance of parks; trees; corridor plans; notification about plans; Community Improvement Districts; Neighborhood Improvement Districts; historic neighborhoods and their designation; and historically inspired streetlights. Stabilization areas put more stress on upgrading existing parks; flower pots along streets; area plans; zoning (particularly downzoning and rezoning); tying new development into existing development and ensuring that it addresses existing neighborhood needs, including capital improvements; and historic sites, their restoration, and tours of them. Redeveloping Areas, as would be expected, had many more recommendations regarding redevelopment, how to fund it, and which non-profit organizations could be their partners in carrying it out. They also focused more on re-use of buildings and design review. Many actions related to trees and landscaping had widespread interest across area types.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD ASSESSMENT RESULTS

In addition to the information in this summary report, neighborhood assessment results can also be examined in other ways. The City Planning and Development Department can provide the information in detailed form covering any and all topics. Recommendations can be grouped in many ways. For example, it is possible to group together the actions to be performed by particular actors, such as schools or businesses. The recommendations made by participants at neighborhood assessments will serve Kansas City in many ways in the coming years.

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PART IV

What is Each Area Type Like and What Do They Want?

This section repeats much of the content of **Part III**, but in a different sequence. It relates which characteristics apply to each area type, and which types of actions were recommended for neighborhoods within each area type. **Note: The discussion highlights differences between the four area types; it avoids mentioning actions that were widely recommended across several area types.**

In addition to examining specific recommended actions, those actions were grouped in three other ways to provide additional perspective. They were grouped into 45 general subjects and into 499 detailed subjects for greater understanding of the distribution of topics. They were also assigned to the 12 Building Blocks from Kansas City's **FOCUS Strategic and Comprehensive Plan** to get a feel for how the actions can contribute to the City's overall strategy.

Developing Areas

DESCRIPTION

Developing Areas are characterized by major expanses of land that have never been developed, where development is imminent, and where some new development has occurred in recent years. In 2000 Census statistics, they were highest of the four area types in housing and population growth, high value homes, relatively new homes, occupied housing, families, married couple households, Whites, high income households, employed persons, and labor force participation (i.e. the proportion of persons over 16 who were working or who were actively seeking work).

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

General Subjects: Developing Areas are interested in the facilities and processes needed to transform from rural/suburban settings to suburban/urban settings without harming existing assets. They are the only area type in which Snow Removal (City and Self) and Sanitary Sewers (City) were among the top 15 for any of the actors. It was the only area type to have Government and Capital Improvements in General in the top 15 for Partner, and to have Capital Improvements in General, Development in General and Environment in the top 15 for Self. It had Capital Improvements in General and Environment ranked much higher than other area types did for all three actors, had Neighborhood Development ranked much higher for City, and had Pedestrian Issues and Curbs & Sidewalks much higher for Partner. It also had the highest rankings for Government, Planning, and Development in General among City actions; for Recreation, Youth & Families, and Development in General among Partner actions; and for Curbs & Sidewalks, Government, Planning, Recreation, and Drainage among Self actions.

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PART IV - What is Each Area Type Like?

Detailed Subjects: Developing Areas expressed a much stronger desire than other area types for City actions concerning intergovernmental cooperation for snow removal; for Partner actions concerning school anchors, sidewalks, and security measures for pedestrian trails; and for Self actions concerning voting.

Actions: Many of Developing Areas' recommended City actions show the importance of intergovernmental cooperation, planning, and improving infrastructure to City standards. With regard to drainage, Developing Areas stressed erosion control and improving sewers to City standards. For transportation, they showed their new and outlying nature by emphasizing improving connectivity of through roads and trails, and cooperating with counties to improve street maintenance. Developing Areas had more of a tendency to partner with the City. They would like partners to help them with capital improvements, new trails, and space for activities. In Self actions, Developing Areas showed extra interest in actions that improve transportation and how development occurs.

Relationship to FOCUS Building Blocks: Developing Areas devoted a greater share of their responses than other areas did to Building Blocks related to providing physical infrastructure (Connecting Corridors, Investing in Critical Resources, and Moving about the City) and to creating socio-political systems (Citizen Access and Communication, Community Anchors, and FOCUS Centers). Within the individual Building Blocks, Developing Areas put more emphasis than the other area types on the following types of actions:

> **Citizen Access and Communication** – Developing Areas emphasized learning about available government services and coordinating actions between different governments and other actors.

> **City Life** – Developing Areas' main concern was to develop more new recreational facilities at parks.

> **Community Anchors** – Developing Areas had extra interest in schools, churches, and service businesses acting as community anchors.

> **Competitive Economy** – Developing Areas did not emphasize any aspect of a competitive economy more than the other area types.

> **Connecting Corridors** – Both Developing and Conservation Areas had more of a tendency than Stabilization or Redeveloping Areas to want biking trails, trails along creeks, and systems of trails.

> **FOCUS Centers** – Both Developing and Conservation Areas expressed the most interest in Northland Neighborhoods, Inc. specifically.

Healthy Community – Developing Areas put extra emphasis on intergovernmental cooperation for better services. Concerning crime and delinquency, Developing Areas focused on neighborhood watch groups and vandalism. With regard to neighborhood development, Developing Areas concentrated particularly on establishing contacts, disseminating information, receiving mentoring from older neighborhoods, and building community cohesion.

Investing in Critical Resources – Developing Areas expressed greater need for installing sewers or otherwise improving them up to City standards, addressing drainage problems along creeks, and making use of PIAC funding. Regarding safety, they showed greater interest in increasing the level of police patrolling. With respect to the environment, they stressed working with MARC to address air pollution.

Life Long Learning – Developing Areas focused on working with school districts to combat truancy.

Moving about the City – Developing Areas put more emphasis than other area types on additional through streets; neighborhood connectivity through roads and trails; and installation of stop signs, speed bumps, and other traffic calming devices. They more often stressed working with schools concerning youth who speed, enforcing speed limits, providing security measures along trails, and cooperation with counties and other municipalities on street maintenance.

Neighborhood Livability – Developing Areas had little to say about housing, presumably because most of their inhabitants are relative newcomers who would not have located there if they had not liked the housing supplied there as is. Conversely, developers tailored the housing that they built there to the desires of potential customers. Regarding waste removal, Developing Areas focused on installing "No Dumping" signs and on intergovernmental cooperation for snow removal. In addressing nuisances, Developing Areas put greater stress on leash law enforcement and the removal of illegal signs from the public right of way.

Quality Places to Live and Work – Developing Areas concentrated on monitoring new development, ensuring that developers do what they are committed to do, and mandating that developers put in infrastructure before new development begins.

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Conservation Areas

Description

Conservation Areas can be of any age and type of development that is in good condition and of good quality, with a strong market. In 2000 Census statistics, they tend to be second highest of the four area types in the same characteristics where Developing Areas are the highest. Conservation Areas themselves are highest in owner occupancy, households with few members, elderly persons, and persons achieving the highest educational levels.

Recommended Actions

General Subjects: Conservation Areas focus upon enhancing the existing quality of life and nipping problems in the bud. They are the only area type in which Lighting (City) was among the top 15 for any of the actors. It had Beautification ranked much higher than other area types did for City. It also had the highest rankings for Curbs & Sidewalks, Drainage, and Pedestrian Issues among City actions; and for Beautification, Transportation, the Economy, Drainage and Nuisance Businesses among Partner actions.

Detailed Subjects: Conservation Areas expressed a much stronger desire than other area types for Partner actions concerning community centers, trees, rental housing properties, small retail centers, and mix among store and business types; and for Self actions concerning maintenance of leaf, brush, and yard waste.

Actions: In City actions, with regard to drainage, Conservation Areas stressed repairing storm drains. For transportation, Conservation Areas emphasized installing traffic lights, adding shoulders, widening streets, and improving intersections. Waste removal in Conservation Areas addressed snow removal and leaf and brush collection. Conservation Areas expressed a greater interest to partner with the Area Transportation Authority (ATA) or Northland Neighborhoods (NNI). They also expressed a greater interest than other areas in using partnerships to address transportation issues. In Self actions, Conservation Areas placed extra importance on neighborhood association participation.

Relationship to FOCUS Building Blocks: Conservation Areas devoted a greater share of their responses than other areas did to preserving their excellent amenities under City Life. Within the individual Building Blocks, Conservation Areas put more emphasis than the other area types on the following types of actions:

Citizen Access and Communication – Conservation Areas emphasized keeping informed about development projects, including expanding the zone for informing about building permits.
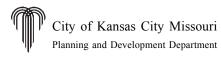
City Life – Conservation Areas especially wanted to preserve and maintain existing recreational facilities and equipment, as well as to install ancillary facilities at parks, such as shelters, restrooms and parking. They wanted to work with the Parks and Recreation Department to hold special events. New playground equipment, pools, community centers, and trails were also of great interest. With regard to arts and culture, Conservation Areas took great interest in museums, and decorative features such as ceramic street name tiles, banners, bridge enhancements, and neighborhood markers provided by neighborhood people themselves or with the help of a partner.

Community Anchors – Conservation Areas emphasized medical facilities, business associations, and shopping centers acting as community anchors.

Competitive Economy – Conservation Areas had more emphasis than others for improving shopping centers and malls, creating office parks, constructing buildings and infrastructure for businesses, making use of business associations, and supporting locally owned businesses.

Connecting Corridors – Conservation Areas expressed many more ideas related to connecting corridors than the other area types. They placed particular emphasis on cooperation among various entities to produce corridor plans, making neighborhoods bike-friendly, creating more boulevards, and landscaping existing boulevards. Developing and Conservation Areas had more of a tendency than Stabilization or Redeveloping Areas to want biking trails, trails along creeks, and systems of trails.

Conservation Areas expressed many more ideas related to connecting corridors than the other area types.

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FOCUS Centers – Developing and Conservation Areas expressed the most interest in Northland Neighborhoods, Inc. specifically.

Healthy Community – Conservation Areas emphasized volunteer activities for youth and family-friendly businesses. Regarding crime and delinquency, Conservation Areas were especially concerned with break-ins and curfews. They also had great interest in information about crime. With respect to neighborhood development, Conservation Areas put more emphasis than other area types on neighborhood associations, Northland Neighborhoods, neighborhood events, and computer tools, such as e-mail, websites and databases.

Investing in Critical Resources – Conservation Areas concentrated more on conducting drainage studies, enforcing drainage/land disturbance requirements, preventing debris from going into catch basins, clearing culverts, upgrading water mains and doing it with less disruption, improving water quality, burying utility wires, addressing needs related to streetlights, enhancing lighting on private property, and maintaining, repairing and funding curbs and sidewalks, including through the use of Neighborhood Improvement Districts. Conservation Areas were more likely than other area types to mention relatively minor problems that occur throughout the city. This is probably because they are more inclined to compare themselves with suburban areas with regard to quality of life, municipal services received, and alternatives for where one could reside. Regarding safety, Conservation Areas exceeded other areas in mentioning enforcement of speed limits where children walk; improvement of fire protection, storm warning, and emergency response. With respect to the environment, they stressed addressing problems related to siltation, and pollution/environmental nuisances in general.

Life Long Learning – Conservation Areas had more to say than other areas about supporting charter schools, improving public schools, being involved in school board elections, and volunteering at schools.

Moving about the City – Conservation Areas had greater interest in arterials, street widening, shoulders, intersections, traffic lights, left turn arrows, street name signs, and stop sign replacement. They had much more to say about transportation planning and operations than other area types did. They emphasized corridor studies, studies at problem intersections, traffic speed studies, general street maintenance, repairing potholes, coordinating services to minimize tearing up streets, improving the quality of street resurfacing work, coop-

Conservation Areas were more likely than other area types to mention relatively minor problems that occur throughout the city.

Conservation Areas had much more to say about transportation planning and operations than other area types did.

eration with the State and the private sector on arterial mainte-
nance, enforcement of traffic laws by the City and on an
intergovernmental basis, combating running of red lights, working
with neighbors and other neighborhoods to reduce speeding,
limiting truck traffic on smaller streets, addressing parking problems
near schools, and extending bus service.

Neighborhood Livability – Regarding housing, Conservation
Areas concentrated more than other area types on tool lending
libraries, discounts on home improvement supplies and services,
giving input on proposed developments, encouraging home owner-
ship, building good relationships with renters, expressing concerns
to owners of apartment complexes, and addressing concerns about
tenants. Concerning property maintenance, Conservation Areas
stressed code enforcement on commercial properties, tree trim-
ming, upkeep of the exteriors of schools, maintenance of street
medians, recruiting young people to do yard maintenance, and
dealing with abandoned buildings and vacant housing. They also
showed particular interest in assisting the elderly with lawn mainte-
nance, tree trimming and property maintenance. On solid waste,
Conservation Areas were more concerned with cleaning along
streets and creeks, clearing brush from creeks, neighborhood-led
pick-up of brush and leaves, preventing brush and leaves from
going into streets and catch basins, litter in parks, dog waste,
unleashed dog parks where dog waste would be acceptable, trash
receptacles at bus stops, and recycling. With respect to nuisances,
Conservation Areas were more concerned with enforcement of
noise laws, deflecting noise from highways and arterials, creating
dog parks, putting buffers between residential and commercial
uses, good neighbor agreements by businesses, reducing disruptive
behavior in parking lots, and limiting pawnshops and payday loan
businesses. Conservation Areas had a strong desire to support
neighborhood-friendly businesses through patronizing them, ex-
pressing their preferences to building and business owners, or even
by purchasing and operating them.

Quality Places to Live and Work – Conservation Areas made
more recommendations than other areas regarding neighborhood
beautification; elimination of eyesores (e.g. particular buildings or
signs); the Greenbelt Plan; boulevards; public art; creation and
maintenance of parks; trees; corridor plans; notification about
plans; Community Improvement Districts; Neighborhood Improve-
ment Districts; historic neighborhoods and their designation; and
historically inspired streetlights.

Stabilization Areas

DESCRIPTION

Stabilization Areas can be of any age and type of development that is having problems – with building renovation, stagnant property values, increasing vacancies and/or a weakening market. These problems can range from relatively minor to severe. In 2000 Census statistics, Stabilization Areas tend to be second highest of the four area types in the same characteristics where Redeveloping Areas are the highest. Stabilization Areas themselves are highest in multifamily housing, non-family households, and in Hispanics.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

General Subjects: Stabilization Areas desire to prevent neighborhood decline by addressing problems and their root causes, and through community revitalization. They are the only area type in which Downtown (Partner) was among the top 15 for any of the actors. It was the only area type to have Code Enforcement in the top 15 for Partner. It also had the highest rankings for Crime among City actions and for Code Enforcement among Self actions. On the whole, the subjects of most interest to Stabilization Areas do not vary much from those in the other area types. Rather than concentrating on certain unique pursuits, they balance their interest among many standard actions that are needed to simultaneously preserve what they value and to prevent what they want to avoid.

Detailed Subjects: Stabilization Areas expressed a much stronger desire than other area types for City actions concerning housing rehab, repair and improvement; for Partner actions concerning drug abuse, child discipline, traffic, and neighborhood development funding; and for Self actions concerning drug abuse and code enforcement through the Housing Court.

Actions: In City actions, with regard to drainage, Stabilization Areas stressed installing sewers. Problems in Stabilization and Redeveloping Areas are reflected in their both emphasizing trimming trees that obscure street visibility. Stabilization Areas expressed an interest in partnering with businesses, school districts/schools or churches. As mentioned previously, Developing Areas had both cooperation with school anchors and cooperation with church anchors among their top 15 detailed subjects for Partner actions. In those responses, such cooperation was the main topic of the recommendation. The aim of their cooperation was not mentioned. It can be assumed that respondents desired school and church cooperation in a broad spectrum of neighborhood development. When examining actions

On the whole, the subjects of most interest to Stabilization Areas do not vary much from those in the other area types. Rather than concentrating on certain unique pursuits, they balance their interest among many standard actions that are needed to simultaneously preserve what they value and to prevent what they want to avoid.

rather than subject categories, Stabilization Areas more often mentioned schools and churches as partners to deal with specific concerns: truancy, vandalism, drug sales, and assisting the elderly with housing improvements. Both Stabilization Areas and Redeveloping Areas often mentioned clean-up activities as appropriate actions to do with a partner. For Self actions, Stabilization Areas stressed acquaintance and communication with neighbors.

Relationship to FOCUS Building Blocks: Stabilization Areas devoted a greater share of their responses than other area types did to working against neighborhood decline through the Healthy Community and Quality Places to Live and Work Building Blocks. Within the individual Building Blocks, Stabilization Areas put more emphasis than the other area types on the following types of actions:

> **Citizen Access and Communication** – Stabilization Areas desired education and updates about zoning, current news on Downtown development, and better communication between neighborhood associations and the City.

> **City Life** – Stabilization Areas often recommended restoring or replacing facilities or reinstating recreational activities that have been suspended. They had great interest in neighborhood markers, but believed that the City should provide them. Stabilization Areas were the areas most concerned with reinforcing or restoring artistic and historic amenities, such as decorative structures, public art that has been removed, historic homes tours and walking tours, and performing arts. Residents there often gave the impression that these amenities play a large part in inspiring them to reside in their somewhat unstable neighborhoods.

> **Community Anchors** – Stabilization Areas emphasized manufacturers and neighborhood stores acting as community anchors. (They also expressed special interest in the City's coordination and strengthening of the Community Anchors program.)

> **Competitive Economy** – Stabilization Areas emphasized improving commercial strips, encouraging business development through tax abatement and loans, and paying young people to help maintain their neighborhood and neighbors' homes.

> **Connecting Corridors** – Stabilization Areas recommended improving streetscapes. Both Stabilization and Redeveloping Areas tended more often than the other area types to mention jogging trails.

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FOCUS Centers – Stabilization and Redeveloping Areas expressed the most interest in CAN Centers. Stabilization Areas suggested expanding the number and functions of FOCUS Centers, including accepting utility payments.

Healthy Community – Stabilization Areas cared more than others about immigrants/non-English speakers, the homeless, child care, and disciplining young people. They had much more to say than other areas about "victimless crimes" that blight neighborhoods and destabilize society: drugs, alcohol abuse, prostitution, and gambling. They also stressed juvenile delinquency in general and loitering. With regard to neighborhood development, Stabilization Areas were especially concerned with how to fund it.

Investing in Critical Resources – Stabilization Areas focused upon repairing overall drainage systems and better lighting at parks. Regarding safety, they were particularly concerned with establishing safe houses for children, working with community police, creating more police stations/sub-stations, improving police response time, installing more fire hydrants, and dealing with problems from blasting.

Life Long Learning – Stabilization Areas concentrated on job training and truancy in general.

Moving about the City – Stabilization Areas more often than others mentioned improving streets with curbs and sidewalks, upgrading and cleaning alleys, 4-way stop signs, light rail, and working specifically with businesses to install speed bumps. Also, they more often mentioned transportation for senior citizens and the disabled, and dealing with youth who race cars and with traffic generated by non-residential uses.

Neighborhood Livability – Regarding housing, Stabilization Areas showed a greater interest in housing rehabilitation, skill banks for renovation activities, information on how to maintain old homes, education of landlords, delineation of upkeep expectations for residents, provision of low-density housing, and concerns regarding subsidized housing. Stabilization Areas had quite a bit to say about code enforcement. They expressed extra interest in improving communication between the City and neighborhoods about code enforcement, improving enforcement of property maintenance violations, increasing fines for violations, attending and testifying at Housing Court. Other property maintenance matters of special interest were communicating with immigrants and non-English

speakers about property maintenance, maintaining City and Land Trust properties, and decreasing the time it takes to transfer ownership of abandoned structures. On solid waste, Stabilization Areas were especially interested in cleaning parks, providing dumpsters, emptying trash containers along streets more often, trash pickup issues, residential bulky-item pickup, more frequent yard waste pickup, illegal dumping and methods of documenting it, abandoned cars, and proper performance of snow removal. With respect to nuisances, Stabilization Areas were especially interested in vicious dogs and problems associated with late-night businesses.

Quality Places to Live and Work – Stabilization areas put more stress on upgrading existing parks; flower pots along streets; area plans; zoning (particularly downzoning and rezoning); tying new development into existing development and ensuring that it addresses existing neighborhood needs, including capital improvements; and historic sites, their restoration, and tours of them.

Redeveloping Areas

DESCRIPTION

Redeveloping Areas are characterized by severe problems — the existing fabric of the area is generally gone and significant public and private investment is necessary. In 2000 Census statistics, they are highest of the four area types in housing and population decline, old homes, vacant housing, renter occupancy, low value homes, single-family homes, single-parent households, Blacks, average persons per household, school-aged children, households with elderly householders, low income households, people with little education, and the unemployed.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

General Subjects: Redeveloping Areas are especially interested in human investment and in addressing blight and dysfunction. They are the only area type in which Safety, Poverty, and Animal Control (all for Partner) were among the top 15 for any of the actors. It was the only area type to have the Economy and Vacant Properties in the top 15 for City, and Nuisance Businesses in the top 15 for Self. They had Vacant Properties ranked much higher than other area types did for all three actors. They also had the highest rankings for Solid Waste (first in its list), Trimming of Plants, and Code Enforcement among City actions; for Housing (first in its list), Solid Waste, Education, and the Elderly among Partner actions; and for the Economy, Education, and Youth & Families among Self actions.

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Redeveloping Areas expressed a much stronger desire than other area types for actions concerning vacant properties

Detailed Subjects: Redeveloping Areas expressed a much stronger desire than other area types for actions involving all three actors concerning vacant properties; for both City and Partner actions concerning new housing; for City actions concerning catch basins, illegal dumping, bulky item pickup, and economic development; for Partner actions concerning redevelopment, retail stores, vehicle/tire waste, and animal control; and for Self actions concerning youth/family activities/programs, parking nuisances, neighborhood development at the block level, and city services in general.

Actions: In City actions, with regard to drainage, Redeveloping Areas stressed cleaning out catch basins and storm drains. Problems in Stabilization and Redeveloping Areas are reflected in their both emphasizing trimming trees that obscure street visibility. Waste removal in Redeveloping Areas addressed bulky item pickup, barriers to prevent roadside dumping, and code enforcement against trash on vacant lots. Redeveloping Areas also expressed the importance of demolishing dangerous buildings and providing discounted meals. Redeveloping Areas especially desired partnering with charitable organizations, such as Habitat for Humanity, Meals on Wheels, or Christmas in October. They would like partners to help them with meals and with many aspects of housing: construction, insurance, repair and painting. In Self actions, Redeveloping Areas stressed maintenance of homes and properties.

Relationship to FOCUS Building Blocks: Redeveloping Areas devoted a greater share of their responses than other area types did to fighting blight through the Neighborhood Livability Building Block and supporting human investment through the Competitive Economy and Life Long Learning Building Blocks. Within the individual Building Blocks, Redeveloping Areas put more emphasis than the other area types on the following types of actions:

> **Citizen Access and Communication** – Redeveloping Areas wanted to work more closely with the City, especially the Neighborhood and Community Services Department, to address neighborhood concerns.

> **City Life** – Redeveloping Areas often desired upgrading the features of existing recreational facilities, or having neighborhood people themselves provide park furniture, such as benches or picnic tables. They related a strong desire to learn about and teach future generations about their local history.

> **Community Anchors** – Redeveloping Areas placed more emphasis on utilities and restaurants acting as community anchors.

Competitive Economy – Redeveloping Areas had extra interest in attracting specific kinds of businesses (e.g. gas stations, drug stores, hardware stores), in implementing a facade rebate program, in extending the Glover Plan to apply to businesses, in jobs for young people, and in stimulating the neighborhood economy by encouraging residents to spend more and higher income people to move there.

Connecting Corridors – Redeveloping Areas recommended using the Bruce Watkins Roadway to attract growth. Both Stabilization and Redeveloping Areas tended more often than the other area types to mention jogging trails.

FOCUS Centers – Stabilization and Redeveloping Areas expressed the most interest in CAN Centers.

Healthy Community – Redeveloping Areas gave special attention to poverty, assistance for food and for utility payments, redlining, volunteer help for the elderly, youth programs, youth recreation at community centers, and parenting. Regarding crime, Redeveloping Areas focused specifically on eliminating drug houses, as well as getting citizens involved in fighting crime, especially through taking part in anti-crime organizations and events. With respect to neighborhood development, Redeveloping Areas focused on activities at the block level and getting to know neighbors.

Investing in Critical Resources – Redeveloping Areas emphasized trimming trees around power lines, increasing water pressure, cleaning out catch basins, and repairing catch basins, water mains and storm sewers. Regarding safety, they focused more than other area types upon problems with fireworks and one-fourth sticks of dynamite. With respect to the environment, they stressed recycling of tires, bulky items, and illegally dumped materials.

Life Long Learning – Redeveloping Areas emphasized neighborhood schools, tutors, working with non-school entities to combat truancy, and improving teacher attitudes and behavior.

Moving about the City – Redeveloping Areas focused on increased bus stops, and reopening of closed streets. They concentrated more than other area types upon bus stop maintenance, reducing the speed limit, and installing stop signs specifically to reduce speeding.

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Redeveloping Areas, as would be expected, had many more recommendations regarding redevelopment, how to fund it, and which non-profit organizations could be their partners in carrying it out.

Neighborhood Livability – Regarding housing, Redeveloping Areas put more stress on low-interest home improvement loans, painting homes, holding landlords (especially absentee landlords) accountable for maintaining their properties, building new homes, in-fill housing, construction by Habitat for Humanity, and encouraging people working nearby to live nearby. Concerning property mainte-nance, Redeveloping Areas wanted more to deal with dangerous or boarded-up buildings; properties associated with absentee land-lords or with weed problems; efforts to purchase and improve properties; and improving vacant lots through maintenance, creating neighborhood gardens, or redevelopment. On solid waste, Rede-veloping Areas expressed greater interest in removing bulky items from illegal dumps, from vacant lots, and from public streets; helping businesses clean up their properties; tire pick-up; and using Proba-tion and Parole community service workers for neighborhood clean-ups. With respect to nuisances, Redeveloping Areas cared more than other areas about limiting car dealers.

Quality Places to Live and Work – Redeveloping Areas, as would be expected, had many more recommendations regarding redevelopment, how to fund it, and which non-profit organizations could be their partners in carrying it out. They also focused more on re-use of buildings and design review.

PART V

How Much Interest Was There In Each Subject?

The table beginning on the following page shows the number of times that neighborhoods made recommendations that fell within particular subject categories. There are separate groupings of things recommended for the City to do, to do with a partner, or for neighborhood people to do themselves. Within each grouping, there are separate columns for the area types of the neighborhoods that made the recommendations:

D = Developing Areas

C = Conservation Areas

S = Stabilization Areas

R = Redeveloping Areas

City of Kansas City Missouri

Planning and Development Department

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Detailed Subject	City					Partner					Self					Total				
	D	C	S	R	Tot.	D	C	S	R	Tot.	D	C	S	R	Tot.	D	C	S	R	Tot.
People																				
Education - Teachers				1	1			1	1	2								1	2	3
Education - Tutors				1	1				1	1				1	1				3	3
Education - After-School Teaching													1		1			1		1
Education - Involvement								1		1				1	1			1	1	2
Education - School Supplies									2	2									2	2
Education - Drop Outs									1	1									1	1
Education - Public Schools	4	2	2		8	12	2	5		19	16	5	1		22	32	9	8		49
Education - Private Schools							1	1		2							1	1		2
Education - Charter Schools	1				1	8				8	2				2	11				11
Education - PTA		1			1	1				1						1	1			2
Education - Truancy				1	1	1		6	2	9	1		6	4	11	2		12	7	21
Education - Adult Education						3	5	1		9		2	2		4	3	7	3		13
Education - Libraries								1		1								1		1
Youth And Families - Neighborhood Activities											1				1	1				1
Youth And Families - Neighborhood Association Board								1		1		1			1		1	1		2
Youth And Families - Meetings								1		1								1		1
Youth And Families - Communication Between Older and Younger								1		1								1		1
Youth And Families - Families / Parenting									3	3	1	2	6	2	11	1	2	6	5	14
Youth And Families - Child Care				1	1			4	1	5								4	2	6
Youth And Families - Protection		11	2		13	1	3	7	1	12	1	3	10	3	17	2	17	19	4	42
Youth And Families - Guidance							3	1		4		3	4		7		6	5		11
Youth And Families - Discipline		2	2		4	1		8		9	1	2	7	2	12	2	4	17	2	25
Youth And Families - Activities / Programs		2	4	2	8	3	10	13	7	33		9	6	8	23	3	21	23	17	64
Youth And Families - Volunteer Work in General							5	1	2	8		7		2	9		12	1	4	17
Youth And Families - Volunteer Work for Elderly							2		2	4		2			2		4		2	6
Youth And Families - Work for Pay							2	1	1	4			4		4		2	5	1	8
Elderly - Resources Available			1	1	2													1	1	2
Elderly - City Services			1		1													1		1
Elderly - Police Dept.				1	1														1	1

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Elderly - Meals on Wheels				1	1				1	1									2	2
Elderly - Recreation			1		1								1		1			2		2
Elderly - Shots													1		1			1		1
Elderly - Housing						1				1						1				1
Elderly - Nursing Home							1			1							1			1
Elderly - Home Improvement						2	4			6	4			1	5	6	4		1	11
Elderly - Home Maintenance						1			3	4	4	1			5	5	1		3	9
Elderly - Painting						4	1	1		6						4	1	1		6
Elderly - Cleaning												1	1		2		1	1		2
Elderly - Lawn Care						4				4	2	1	1		4	6	1	1		8
Elderly - Tree Trimming						2				2						2				2
Elderly - Snow Removal		1			1							1	2		3		2	2		4
Elderly - Transportation													2		2			2		2
Elderly - Involvement											1	1			2	1	1			2
Elderly - Communication with Youth							1			1							1			1
Elderly - Oral History									1	1									1	1
Disabled - Accessible Buildings		1			1												1			1
Disabled - Transportation		1			1							1			1		2			2
Disabled - Meals on Wheels				1	1				1	1									2	2
Disabled - Cleaning												1			1		1			1
Disabled - Lawn Care														1	1				1	1
Disabled - Home Improvement		1			1								1		1		1	1		2
Social Services - Homeless													2		2			2		2
Poverty - Poor									2	2									2	2
Poverty - Welfare Case Workers							1			1							1			1
Poverty - Discounts			2		2			2		2								4		4
Poverty - Salvation Army									1	1									1	1
Poverty - Christmas Donation Project						1				1						1				1
Poverty - Food Pantries								1		1			1		1			2		2
Poverty - Neighborhood Garden														1	1				1	1
Health - Hospitals								1		1								1		1

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	D	C	S	R	Tot.	D	C	S	R	Tot.	D	C	S	R	Tot.	D	C	S	R	Tot.
Health - Nursing Homes								1		1								1		1
Health - CPR													1		1			1		1
Health - Immunization		1			1			1	1	2			1		1		1	2	1	4
Health - Mosquito Control		1			1												1			1
Health - Carbon Monoxide Poisoning														1	1				1	1
Human Relations - Diversity							1			1				1	1		1		1	2
Human Relations - Blacks				1	1														1	1
Human Relations - Asians													1		1			1		1
Human Relations - Immigration							2			2		2			2		4			4
Human Relations - Language								3		3			1		1			4		4
Human Relations - Inclusivity in General													1		1			1		1
Human Relations - Inclusivity for Subsidized Housing Tenants									1	1									1	1
Human Relations - Segregation							1			1	1				1	1	1			2
Human Relations - Redlining									2	2				2	2				4	4
Human Relations - Stereotyping													1		1			1		1
Human Relations - Diplomacy												2			2		2			2
Human Relations - Self Respect													1		1			1		1
Human Relations - Responsibility												2			2		2			2
Quality of Life																				
Recreation - Equitable Allocation			1		1													1		1
Recreation - Outdoor Activities			1		1			1		1								2		2
Recreation - Community Centers	1	3		3	7		12	1		13		1	2	1	4	1	16	3	4	24
Recreation - Parks	1	11	8	3	23		1	1		2		9	1	3	13	1	21	10	6	38
Recreation - Park Counselor Program			1		1													1		1
Recreation - Playgrounds		7	6	3	16		4	1	1	6		2	1	1	4		13	8	5	26
Recreation - Swimming		3	3		6		1	1	1	3	1		2		3	1	4	6	1	12
Recreation - Trails	2	23	6	2	33	4	9	8		21	2	13	4	1	20	8	45	18	3	74
Recreation - Biking - Not on Trail		1			1		1			1		1			1		3			3
Recreation - Games			1		1													1		1
Recreation - Events							6	1		7		1			1		7	1		8

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Recreation - Crafts			1		1													1		1
Recreation - Movie Theaters								1		1								1		1
Beautification - Neighborhood		3	1		4		5	3	1	9		1	2	1	4		9	6	2	17
Beautification - Properties													1		1			1		1
Beautification - Intersections / Streets			1	1	2		2	3		5			1		1		2	5	1	8
Beautification - Parks	2	19	3		24	1	14	12		27		12	7		19	3	45	22		70
Beautification - Boulevards		3	2		5		4			4							7	2		9
Beautification - Open Space	1	2	3		6		2	6		8						1	4	9		14
Beautification - Landscaping / Gardens / Flowers		7	1	2	10		4	4	1	9		5	7	1	13		16	12	4	32
Beautification - Trees		20	9	1	30		13	6		19	1	9	6	1	17	1	42	21	2	66
Beautification - Public Art		4	8		12		11	8	1	20		10	2	1	13		25	18	2	45
Beautification - Signs							3	1		4	2	3			5	2	6	1		9
Beautification - Buildings							5	1		6		4	1	1	6		9	2	1	12
Beautification - Vehicles		6			6			1		1							6	1		7
Environment - Nature	2	3	2		7		5	4		9		2			2	2	10	6		18
Environment - Pollution / Environmental Nuisances	3	16	2		21	2	6	2	1	11	2	8	3		13	7	30	7	1	45
Culture - Concerts			1		1		1			1		1			1		2	1		3
Culture - Concerts in the Park		1	1		2												1	1		2
Culture - Performing Arts Center								1		1								1		1
Culture - Live Theater								1		1				1	1			1	1	2
Culture - Museums / Planetariums							1		1	2		2			2		3		1	4
Historic Issues - General Designation								1		1		1	1	1	3		1	2	1	4
Historic Issues - History									2	2				1	1				3	3
Historic Issues - Displays							1			1		1			1		2			2
Historic Issues - Neighborhoods		2			2		1			1		2			2		5			5
Historic Issues - Sites			1		1			2		2								3		3
Historic Issues - Restoration Of Buildings								1		1			1		1			2		2
Historic Issues - Homes													1		1			1		1
Historic Issues - Homes Tours			1		1			1		1			1		1			3		3
Historic Issues - Walking Tours								1		1			1		1			2		2
Historic Issues - Pathways		1			1												1			1

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Crime - Information			1	1	2	2				2		3			3		5	1	1	7
Crime - Prevention				1	1				1	1		2			2		2		2	4
Crime - Get to Know Neighbors												1			1		1			1
Crime - Valuables in Vehicles												1			1		1			1
Crime - Pay Telephones							1			1							1			1
Crime - Gangs		1			1												1			1
Crime - Justice System				2	2		1			1							1		2	3
Crime - Police Department			3	1	4	1	1	4	2	8	1	3	2	1	7	2	4	9	4	19
Crime - Patrolling / Deployment	2	15	16	6	39		3	5	1	9		4	5	1	10	2	22	26	8	58
Crime - CAN Centers / Community Action Teams		1	2	1	4		1	1	1	3			5	3	8		2	8	5	15
Crime - Programs		1			1		2	2	1	5		3	4	1	8		6	6	2	14
Crime - Private Security				2	2		4	1	1	6		2			2		6	1	3	10
Crime - Neighborhood Watch			2	1	3		7	1		8	4	17	16	4	41	4	24	19	5	52
Crime - Defensible Space		1		1	2		1	1		2	2	2	4	2	10	2	4	5	3	14
Crime - Citizen Response								2	2	4	1	5	6	3	15	1	5	8	5	19
Crime - Domestic Violence													1	1	2			1	1	2
Crime - Harassment													1		1			1		1
Crime - Burglary												3	1		4		3	1		4
Crime - Auto Theft													1		1			1		1
Crime - Vandalism						1		6		7	1	2	2		5	2	2	8		12
Crime - Drugs			7	4	11			13	1	14			12		12			32	5	37
Crime - Alcohol Abuse			6		6	1		3		4			3		3	1		12		13
Crime - Prostitution			7	1	8			2	1	3			7	1	8			16	3	19
Crime - Vagrants / Loiterers		3	3		6		1	1		2			1		1		4	5		9
Crime - Gambling			1		1													1		1
Safety - Workshops			1		1													1		1
Safety - Fireworks				1	1				3	3									4	4
Safety - Dynamite x/x Sticks				1	1				3	3				1	1				5	5
Safety - Underground Blasting								1		1			1		1			2		2
Safety - Gas Stations												1			1		1			1
Safety - Railroads													1		1			1		1

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Safety - Stores							1			1				1	1		1		1	2
Safety - Hole				1	1														1	1
Safety - Barriers around Grass		1			1												1			1
Safety - Fire		3	7		10							6	1		7		9	8		17
Safety - Storm Warning System		2			2												2			2
Safety - Emergencies		4	2	1	7	1				1		3	1		4		8	3	1	12
Code Enforcement - Enforcement	2	21	15	12	50	2	4	1		7		13	15	8	36	2	36	34	21	93
Code Enforcement - Explanatory Information		1	4		5		2			2		7	3		10		8	9		17
Code Enforcement - Financial and Other Assistance to Violators			2	1	3							1			1		1	2	1	4
Code Enforcement - Housing Court								4		4			11	1	12			15	1	16
Code Enforcement - Standards Besides Current City Codes								1		1		2	1	1	4		2	2	1	5
Nuisance Businesses - Good Neighbor Program							2			2		1			1		3			3
Nuisance Businesses - Buffer between Residential and Commercial		4	1		5		1			1							5	1		6
Nuisance Businesses - Commercial Activity in a Residential Area		1			1												1			1
Nuisance Businesses - Check Cashing							1			1		1			1		2			2
Nuisance Businesses - Payday Loans		1			1		1			1		2			2		4			4
Nuisance Businesses - Title Loans		1			1												1			1
Nuisance Businesses - Private Clubs								1		1								1		1
Nuisance Businesses - Bars				1	1								1		1			1	1	2
Nuisance Businesses - Flea Markets				1	1														1	1
Nuisance Businesses - Parking Lot Markets							1			1		1			1		2			2
Nuisance Businesses - Thrift Stores				1	1									1	1				2	2
Nuisance Businesses - Pawnshops		1			1	2				2							3			3
Nuisance Businesses - Tire Stores														1	1				1	1
Nuisance Businesses - Car Dealers				2	2									1	1				3	3
Nuisance Businesses - Gas Station							1			1				1	1		1		1	2
Nuisance Businesses - Junkyard Fence									1	1									1	1

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Nuisance Businesses - Liquor Stores		3	2		5		4	1	3	8		2	3	1	6		9	6	4	19
Nuisance Businesses - X-Rated Businesses		1	1	1	3			1		1			1	1	2		1	3	2	6
Nuisance Businesses - Late Night Business						1				1		4			4	1	4			5
Noise - Noise Ordinance		4	1	1	6		1			1							5	1	1	7
Noise - Highway Noise General												1			1		1			1
Noise - Highway Sound Buffer General		2			2		5	1		6							7	1		8
Noise - Highway Landscaping			1		1		2	2		4	1	2			3	1	4	3		8
Noise - Arterial Landscaping		1	1		2							1			1		2	1		3
Noise - Arterial Sound Wall		3	1		4												3	1		4
Noise - Music in Cars												1			1		1			1
Noise - Music in Vacant Lots			1		1													1		1
Noise - Tolerance for Loud Music												1			1		1			1
Noise - Parking Lot Noise							1			1							1			1
Noise - Drive-Through Loudspeakers														1	1				1	1
Noise - After Hours Business Noise													1		1			1		1
Noise - Firearms			1		1													1		1
Animal Control - Ordinance													1		1			1		1
Animal Control - Staff			2		2													2		2
Animal Control - Animals in General			1		1				4	4		1	2	1	4		1	3	5	9
Animal Control - Dogs	2	2	2		6		2	2		4		3	1		4	2	7	5		14
Animal Control - Rodents		2		1	3								1		1		2	1	1	4
Trimming Of Plants - Schedule	1		1		2											1		1		2
Trimming Of Plants - Elderly												1	1		2		1	1		2
Trimming Of Plants - Trees		15	10	8	33		5			5		5	1	3	9		25	11	11	47
Trimming Of Plants - Brush		3	4	1	8							2	1		3		5	5	1	11
Trimming Of Plants - Weeds			2	3	5													2	3	5
Trimming Of Plants - Grass		4	3	2	9		2		1	3		3	5	1	9		9	8	4	21
Grounds Maintenance in General - Housing							1			1			1	2	3		1	1	2	4
Grounds Maintenance in General - Schools							1			1							1			1
Grounds Maintenance in General - Easements		1			1												1			1
Grounds Maintenance in General - Street Medians		1			1		2			2		1			1		4			4

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Grounds Maintenance in General - Youth							3			3		2			2		5			5
Vacant Properties - Code Enforcement		1			1												1			1
Vacant Properties - No Illegal Dumping Signs				1	1														1	1
Vacant Properties - Purchase and Improvement				1	1									2	2				3	3
Vacant Properties - Land Trust			3	1	4			3		3			3		3			9	1	10
Vacant Properties - Structures			1		1	1			1	2			1		1	1		2	1	4
Vacant Properties - Dangerous Buildings		2		4	6									2	2		2		6	8
Vacant Properties - Boarded-Up				2	2						1			1	2	1			3	4
Vacant Properties - Abandoned		6	2	2	10								2		2		6	4	2	12
Vacant Properties - Housing		6	1	4	11		1			1		3	1		4		10	2	4	16
Vacant Properties - Businesses		1		1	2												1		1	2
Vacant Properties - Lots			7	14	21		3	3	10	16		3	4	12	19		6	14	36	56
Public Property - Maintenance			1		1													1		1
Public Property - Clean-Up		1	1	1	3												1	1	1	3
Public Property - Landscaping		1			1												1			1
Public Property - Trim Plants			3	1	4													3	1	4
Solid Waste - General Cleanliness		1	3	1	5		3	2	1	6		4	5	3	12		8	10	5	23
Solid Waste - Clean-ups		6	10	6	22		16	25	14	55	2	33	24	11	70	2	55	59	31	147
Solid Waste - Clean Sweep		1	2	4	7			4	1	5		4	2	1	7		5	8	6	19
Solid Waste - Street Sweeping		4	6	3	13						1	1	2		4	1	5	8	3	17
Solid Waste - Trash	9	4	4		17	9	4	3		16	6	7	4		17	24	15	11		50
Solid Waste - City Trash Pickup Program		5	5	3	13								6	1	7		5	11	4	20
Solid Waste - Trash Containers for Public Use	3	7	1		11	9	4	1		14			1		1	12	11	3		26
Solid Waste - Dumpsters	1		3		4			1		1		2	1	2	5	1	2	5	2	10
Solid Waste - Dumping Illegally	1	7	7	8	23			2	1	3		2	11	5	18	1	9	20	14	44
Solid Waste - Animal Waste	2				2	2				2	4	4			8	8	4			12
Solid Waste - Leaf / Brush / Yard Waste Maintenance	2	1			3	4	2			6	13	2	2		17	19	5	2		26
Solid Waste - Leaf / Brush / Yard Waste Pickup Program		11	8	3	22							2	2	1	5		13	10	4	27
Solid Waste - Bulky Item Pickup			6	6	12			2	2	4		1	7		8		1	15	8	24
Solid Waste - Vehicles / Tires		1	5	2	8			1	4	5		1	2		3		2	8	6	16
Solid Waste - Hazardous Waste			1		1													1		1

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Solid Waste - Recycling		10	6		16	2	12	6	6	26	1	13	10		24	3	35	22	6	66
Snow Removal - Schedule			1		1													1		1
Snow Removal - Contractors		1	2		3												1	2		3
Snow Removal - Plow Trucks' Knocking Down Mailboxes			1		1													1		1
Snow Removal - Shoveling onto Streets											1	1			2	1	1			2
Snow Removal - Icy Streets												1			1		1			1
Snow Removal - Salting			1		1													1		1
Snow Removal - Sand Barrels			1		1													1		1
Snow Removal - Divert Water Likely to Freeze		1			1												1			1
Snow Removal - Skid-Resistant Surfaces		2			2												2			2
Snow Removal - Intergovernmental Cooperation	3		3		6											3		3		6
Snow Removal - Snow Plow Owners		1			1												1			1
Snow Removal - Fund for Youth Shoveling													1		1			1		1
Snow Removal - Elderly		1			1						1	2			3		2	2		4
Sanitary Sewers - Policy												1			1		1			1
Sanitary Sewers - Septic Tanks			2		2													2		2
Sanitary Sewers - Open Sewers		1	1		2												1	1		2
Sanitary Sewers - Meetings			1		1													1		1
Drainage - Watershed Studies	1	2	1		4											1	2	1		4
Drainage - Creeks / Rivers	1	4	4		9		5			5		4	2	1	7	1	13	6	1	21
Drainage - Heavy Equipment for Clearing Creeks		1			1		2			2							3			3
Drainage - Retention Ponds			1		1													1		1
Drainage - Standing Water		3	2	2	7						1	1			2	1	4	2	2	9
Drainage - Runoff		4	1		5		2			2							6	1		7
Drainage - Sewers	4	16	8	5	33		1	1	1	3		1	2	1	4	4	18	11	7	40
Drainage - Drains		14	7	4	25							2		1	3		16	7	5	28
Drainage - Catch Basins		15	7	11	33							4		1	5		19	7	12	38
Drainage - Ditches		7	4		11		1			1			1		1		8	5		13
Drainage - Culverts		5	5		10		3			3		1			1		9	5		14
Water - Mains		9	2	2	13							2			2		11	2	2	15
Water - Larger Mains			1		1													1		1

Table 12
Number of Times Each Detailed Subject Was Addressed
In Subject Order

Detailed Subject	City					Partner					Self					Total				
	D	C	S	R	Tot.	D	C	S	R	Tot.	D	C	S	R	Tot.	D	C	S	R	Tot.
Water - Meters			1		1													1		1
Water - Water Pressure		2		1	3							2			2		4		1	5
Water - Dirty Water		1			1							1			1		2			2
Water - Large Hole			1		1													1		1
Water - Coordinate Infrastructure Changes		2	1		3												2	1		3
Water - Good Job		1			1												1			1
Utilities - Reliable Service		1			1	1				1		3		1	4		5		1	6
Utilities - Transformers		1			1	1				1		1			1		3			3
Utilities - Trimming Trees around Power Lines			1		1								2		2			1	2	3
Utilities - Wire Burial			1		1	3				3		1			1		4	1		5
Utilities - Digging of Holes			1		1													1		1
Utilities - Gas Lines	1	1			2											1	1			2
Utilities - Street Repair After Cuts				1	1														1	1
Utilities - Street Cut Coordinator		1			1												1			1
Utilities - Payment Sites at FOCUS Centers			1		1		1			1							2			2
Utilities - Financial Assistance									1	1			2		2				3	3
Energy - Weatherization													1		1			1		1
Energy - Sustainable Energy		1			1												1			1
Lighting - Streetlights	1	17	9	2	29	1	2			3	1	2	3	2	8	2	20	14	4	40
Lighting - Streetlight Schedule													1		1			1		1
Lighting - Trimming Trees around Streetlights		2	1		3												2	1		3
Lighting - Metal Poles		1			1												1			1
Lighting - Underground Wires		1			1												1			1
Lighting - Decorative		1			1							2	1		3		3	1		4
Lighting - Outdoor Lighting at Homes												4			4		4			4
Lighting - Security Lighting along Creeks		1			1												1			1
Lighting - Parks		1	6		7							1			1		2	6		8
Lighting - Cemeteries		1			1												1			1
Lighting - Businesses							1			1							1			1
Curbs And Sidewalks - Both in General	1	19	11	7	38			1		1		1		2	3	1	20	12	9	42
Curbs And Sidewalks - Both through PIAC				2	2	1				1		2			2		3		2	5

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Detailed Subject	City					Partner					Self					Total				
	D	C	S	R	Tot.	D	C	S	R	Tot.	D	C	S	R	Tot.	D	C	S	R	Tot.
Curbs And Sidewalks - Both through Bond Issue												1			1		1			1
Curbs And Sidewalks - Both by NID		1			1		1			1		1			1		3			3
Curbs And Sidewalks - Both Suffering Parking Damage									1	1			1		1			1	1	2
Curbs And Sidewalks - Curbs in General		7	4		11		2			2							9	4		13
Curbs And Sidewalks - Curbs Helping Drainage		1			1							1			1		2			2
Curbs And Sidewalks - Curbs Damaged by Buses									1	1									1	1
Curbs And Sidewalks - Curbs and Gutters	1	2	1		4											1	2	1		4
Curbs And Sidewalks - Sidewalks in General	1	27	11	2	41	3	10	3		16	2	6	3	1	12	6	43	17	3	69
Curbs And Sidewalks - Sidewalks through PIAC								1		1		2	1		3		2	2		4
Curbs And Sidewalks - Sidewalks Damaged by Trees		5	2	1	8							1	1		2		6	3	1	10
Curbs And Sidewalks - Sidewalk Sinkhole				1	1														1	1
Planning and Development																				
Transportation - Connectivity	1		1		2			1		1						1		2		3
Transportation - Rides												1		2	3			1	2	3
Transportation - Mass Transit		4	7	1	12		11	7	4	22		4	5	1	10		19	19	6	44
Transportation - Bridges		4	3	1	8		1	1		2		2	1		3		7	5	1	13
Transportation - Highways			1		1	1	3	3		7	1	3		1	5	2	6	4	1	13
Transportation - Arterials	1	16	3	2	22		8		1	9	2	10			12	3	34	3	3	43
Transportation - Streets	4	28	18	5	55		4			4		3	5	2	10	4	35	23	7	69
Transportation - Intersections		10	3		13		2	2		4		1			1		13	5		18
Transportation - Traffic Signals And Signs	3	51	17	6	77		1	1		2		2	1		3	3	54	19	6	82
Transportation - Maintenance	4	22	22	4	52		9	1	2	12	1	4			5	5	35	23	6	69
Transportation - Traffic In General		26	12	7	45		9	12		21		9	3		12		44	27	7	78
Transportation - Speeding	5	42	13	6	66	2	7	10		19	3	16	7		26	10	65	30	6	111
Parking - Helpful		1	1		2		1			1			2		2		2	3		5
Parking - Nuisance		5	3	1	9		2	3	2	7		7	9	5	21		14	15	8	37
Pedestrian Issues - Walkability Surveys												1			1		1			1
Pedestrian Issues - Walkways		2	1		3												2	1		3
Pedestrian Issues - Walkways Connecting Major Venues			1		1							1			1		1	1		2
Pedestrian Issues - Walkways at Underpasses		1			1	1				1							2			2
Pedestrian Issues - Pedestrian Bridges		1		1	2												1		1	2

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	D	C	S	R	Tot.	D	C	S	R	Tot.	D	C	S	R	Tot.	D	C	S	R	Tot.
Pedestrian Issues - Across Arterials			1		1			1		1			1		1			3		3
Pedestrian Issues - Intersections						2				2						2				2
Pedestrian Issues - Stop Lines at Intersections			1		1													1		1
Pedestrian Issues - Crosswalks		3	1		4												3	1		4
Pedestrian Issues - Crosswalk Lights		2	1	2	5												2	1	2	5
Pedestrian Issues - Crosswalk Signs		1	1	1	3												1	1	1	3
Pedestrian Issues - Crosswalks for Children Going to School		1	1	2	4		1	1		2		1	1		2		3	3	2	8
Pedestrian Issues - Crossing Guard							1			1		1			1		2			2
Pedestrian Issues - Children Crossing Signs near Schools		1			1												1			1
Pedestrian Issues - Unimproved Streets												1			1		1			1
Pedestrian Issues - Parking on Sidewalk		1			1		1		1	2			1		1		2	1	1	4
Pedestrian Issues - Soil on Walkways		1			1												1			1
Pedestrian Issues - Streetscape			1		1			1		1		1			1		1	2		3
Pedestrian Issues - Lighting			1		1													1		1
Pedestrian Issues - Benches												1			1		1			1
Pedestrian Issues - Cobblestone Walkways												1			1		1			1
Pedestrian Issues - Green Space along Walkways			1		1													1		1
Pedestrian Issues - Trails		4			4		2	2		4	1	2	2		5	1	8	4		13
Pedestrian Issues - Trails in Parks		1	1		2												1	1		2
Pedestrian Issues - Trails along Creeks	1	3	1		5			1		1						1	3	2		6
Pedestrian Issues - Trails along Lakes			1		1													1		1
Pedestrian Issues - Trails with Security Measures						4				4						4				4
Capital Improvements In General - PIAC	1	4	3		8	2	1	2		5	2	8	5	3	18	5	13	10	3	31
Capital Improvements In General - Coordination of Hydrants, Sewers and Water Lines			1		1													1		1
Capital Improvements In General - Driveways						1			1	2	1				1	2			1	3
Capital Improvements In General - Carports								1		1								1		1
Capital Improvements In General - Mailboxes												2			2		2			2
Capital Improvements In General - Barriers around Park Grass		1			1												1			1

Detailed Subject	City					Partner					Self					Total				
	D	C	S	R	Tot.	D	C	S	R	Tot.	D	C	S	R	Tot.	D	C	S	R	Tot.
Planning - FOCUS	1	4	5		10			1		1	2				2	3	4	6		13
Planning - Neighborhood Assessments		2			2							2	1		3		4	1		5
Planning - Urban Core Plan Investment Goals		1			1												1			1
Planning - Area Plans	1	2	5	2	10			1		1		1	1		2	1	3	7	2	13
Planning - Corridor Plans		4		2	6							2			2		6		2	8
Planning - Studies		1		1	2						1		1		2	1	1	1	1	4
Planning - Single Family Ordinance		1			1							1			1		2			2
Planning - Meetings	1	4	4		9							4	3		7	1	8	7		16
Planning - Planning, Zoning and Economic Development Committee Meetings												1			1		1			1
Planning - Planner Representatives to Neighborhood Meetings		1	1		2												1	1		2
Planning - City Plan Commission Geographical Diversity							1			1							1			1
Planning - Design Review Committee			1	2	3									1	1		1		3	4
Planning - Architectural Guidelines			1		1													1		1
Planning - Zoning	1	5	9		15		1	1		2	2	2	7		11	3	8	17		28
Planning - Planning Activities			1		1							2	2		4		2	3		5
Planning - Notification	2	5	1	1	9						1	1			2	3	6	1	1	11
Planning - Planning Issues		1	1		2							1			1		2	1		3
Planning - Planning Elements		4	2		6		3	2		5			1		1		7	5		12
Planning - Districts		4			4		1			1		7	1	1	9		12	1	1	14
Planning - Projects		2			2							3			3		5			5
Planning - Proposals		7			7		1			1	1	5	1		7	1	13	1		15
Development In General - Ordinances												1			1		1			1
Development In General - Developers	1				1						1		1		2	2		1		3
Development In General - Coordinate with Traffic		2	2		4			1		1							2	3		5
Development In General - Infrastructure	1	1	5		7											1	1	5		7
Development In General - Bruce Watkins Drive				1	1														1	1
Development In General - Neighborhood Improvements		1	2		3	2	2			4						2	3	2		7
Development In General - Construction		1	1	1	3												1	1	1	3
Development In General - Preserve Features			2		2													2		2

Detailed Subject	City					Partner					Self					Total				
	D	C	S	R	Tot.	D	C	S	R	Tot.	D	C	S	R	Tot.	D	C	S	R	Tot.
Development In General - Endowment for Unforeseen Problems		1	2		3												1	2		3
Development In General - Multiple Uses								1		1		1	1		2		1	2		3
Development In General - Revitalization													1	1	2			1	1	2
Development In General - Redevelopment		1	1	6	8		2	2	9	13		1			1		4	3	15	22
Development In General - Information		3	2		5	1	2	1		4	1	2	1		4	2	7	4		13
Neighborhood Development - Neighborhood Development Plan													1		1			1		1
Neighborhood Development - Future														1	1				1	1
Neighborhood Development - Effectiveness		1			1												1			1
Neighborhood Development - Resources												1	3	2	6		1	3	2	6
Neighborhood Development - Community Anchors Program			1		1													1		1
Neighborhood Development - Neighborhood Zeal Project							1			1							1			1
Neighborhood Development - Americorps				1	1				1	1									2	2
Neighborhood Development - Ideas												1	1		2		1	1		2
Neighborhood Development - Positive Thinking													3		3			3		3
Neighborhood Development - Alertness												1			1		1			1
Neighborhood Development - Know What Your Problem Is											1	1			2	1	1			2
Neighborhood Development - Stay Informed												1	1		2		1	1		2
Neighborhood Development - Solutions, Not Symptoms												1			1		1			1
Neighborhood Development - Pride in Neighborhood												1	1		2		1	1		2
Neighborhood Development - Proactive												1			1		1			1
Neighborhood Development - Innovation												1			1		1			1
Neighborhood Development - Develop Strategies									1	1									1	1
Neighborhood Development - Neighborhood Rules								1		1	1	1	2		4	2	1	2		5
Neighborhood Development - Advocate												1			1		1			1
Neighborhood Development - Report Problems when they Begin														1	1				1	1
Neighborhood Development - Dividing Neighborhood												1			1		1			1
Neighborhood Development - Pods												1			1		1			1
Neighborhood Development - Serve All													1		1			1		1

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	D	C	S	R	Tot.	D	C	S	R	Tot.	D	C	S	R	Tot.	D	C	S	R	Tot.
Neighborhood Development - Partnerships			1		1			3		3								4		4
Neighborhood Development - Help Selves														1	1				1	1
Neighborhood Development - Assistance												1			1		1			1
Neighborhood Development - Follow Up													1	1	2			1	1	2
Neighborhood Development - Community Development Corporations							1	2	1	4							1	2	1	4
Neighborhood Development - Northland Neighborhoods	1				1	3	8			11	3	12	1		16	7	20	1		28
Neighborhood Development - KC Neighborhood Alliance		1			1		1	3	1	5		1	1		2		3	4	1	8
Neighborhood Development - Associations		3	1	1	5	6	25	8	2	41	3	55	23	9	90	9	83	32	12	136
Neighborhood Development - Blocks						1		1	3	5		8	5	7	20	1	8	6	10	25
Neighborhood Development - Institutional Anchors				1	1		1	3	2	6		1	2		3		2	5	3	10
Neighborhood Development - School Anchors						3	10	3		16		1	1		2	3	11	4		18
Neighborhood Development - Church Anchors	1			1	2	2	10	5	2	19		1	2		3	3	11	7	3	24
Neighborhood Development - Business Anchors				1	1	4	14	15	6	39	1	10	9	2	22	5	24	24	9	62
Neighborhood Development - Significant Buildings							2	2	1	5		1	1	1	3		3	3	2	8
Neighborhood Development - Materials Donation							2			2							2			2
Neighborhood Development - Funding						1	1	9	1	12		6	3	1	10	1	7	12	2	22
Neighborhood Development - Neighborhood Improvement by Individuals			2		2		5	6	3	14	3	8	16	5	32	3	13	24	8	48
Neighborhood Development - Meetings		1	4		5		6	1		7		18	24	9	51		25	29	9	63
Neighborhood Development - Events			4	2	6		3	8	3	14	1	30	13	6	50	1	33	25	11	70
Neighborhood Development - Marketing		2	2		4		7	6	1	14		8	9	5	22		17	17	6	40
Neighborhood Development - Dissemination / Contacts	1	3	2		6		6	4		10	1	32	27	3	63	2	41	33	3	79
Neighborhood Development - Community Cohesion	1	4	3		8		2	2		4	5	25	39	17	86	6	31	44	17	98
Economy - Economic Development		7	4	11	22		6	11	3	20		9	3	3	15		22	18	17	57
Economy - Employment			2		2			1	1	2			4	1	5			7	2	9
Economy - Banks									1	1									1	1
Economy - ATM's							1			1							1			1
Economy - Services							1	1		2			2		2		1	3		4
Economy - Mix Of Stores / Businesses			1		1		14			14		4	2		6		18	3		21
Economy - Malls		1			1		1			1		1	1		2		3	1		4

City of Kansas City Missouri
Planning and Development Department

Detailed Subject	City					Partner					Self					Total				
	D	C	S	R	Tot.	D	C	S	R	Tot.	D	C	S	R	Tot.	D	C	S	R	Tot.
Economy - Smaller Retail Centers		1	1		2		16	1		17		5			5		22	2		24
Economy - Strip Commercial		1	6	1	8		5	5		10		2	2	1	5		8	13	2	23
Economy - Stores		2	2	4	8		5	5	4	14		2	3	2	7		9	10	10	29
Economy - Restaurants				1	1		3	1	1	5		1	2		3		4	3	2	9
Economy - Gas Stations				2	2				1	1									3	3
Economy - Industry			1		1													1		1
Downtown - Housing		1			1			4		4							1	4		5
Downtown - Business			1		1			1		1		1			1		1	2		3
Downtown - Employment		1			1												1			1
Downtown - Grocery Store		1	1		2			1		1			1		1		1	3		4
Downtown - Walking		1			1												1			1
Downtown - Cleanliness													1		1			1		1
Downtown - Events								1		1								1		1
Downtown - Information			1		1													1		1
Housing - New	3	5	9		17		2	3	5	10		3	1		4		8	9	14	31
Housing - Affordable							2	2	2	6							2	2	2	6
Housing - Subsidized			2		2			3	1	4		1		1	2		1	5	2	8
Housing - Rental Properties		1	2		3		16	3	1	20		3	4	1	8		20	9	2	31
Housing - Renters							2	3		5		3	4	1	8		5	7	1	13
Housing - Residents Otherwise Characterized				1	1				3	3			1		1			1	4	5
Housing - Owners			1		1				1	1	1	5	1		7	1	5	2	1	9
Housing - Landlords - Absentee		1	1	4	6			2	1	3			4	2	6		1	7	7	15
Housing - Landlords - Other	2	5	2		9		2	3	2	7		3	6	2	11		7	14	6	27
Housing - Maintenance			2		2		2	5	3	10	1	19	11	5	36	1	21	18	8	48
Housing - Rehab / Repair / Improvement			10	3	13	17	27	11		55	1	19	15	7	42	1	36	52	21	110
Housing - Painting			3	2	5		5	6	3	14		3	3	2	8		8	12	7	27
Governance																				
Government - Laws													1		1			1		1
Government - Political Activity														1	1				1	1
Government - Petitions												1	1		2		1	1		2
Government - Census												2			2		2			2

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Government - City in General	3	2	15	7	27	1	2	1		4		5	4		9	4	9	20	7	40
Government - City Services	1	13	8	4	26		4			4	1	7	4	5	17	2	24	12	9	47
Government - Leaders	1				1							5	1		6	1		5	1	7
Government - Mayor's Office											2	1			3	2	1			3
Government - City Council		4	3		7		1	1		2	1	11	2	3	17	1	16	6	3	26
Government - Action Center		1		1	2	1				1	1	4	3		8	1	6	3	1	11
Government - Public Works Department												1			1		1			1
Government - Parks and Recreation Department		1	1		2							1			1		2	1		3
Government - Neigh. And Community Services Dept.		1	1		2				1	1		4	2	1	7		5	3	2	10
Government - Environmental Management Department												1			1		1			1
Government - Other Municipalities	1		1		2											1		1		2
Government - County	2		2		4	1		1		2	2	2	2		6	5	2	5		12
Government - State												1			1		1			1
Government - Postal Service		2			2	4				4		2		1	3		8		1	9
Government - Voting		1			1						5	5	3	3	16	5	6	3	3	17
Government - Meetings		2	2		4	1		1		2	1	1	1	2	5	2	3	4	2	11
Taxes - Special Assessments			3		3							1			1		1	3		4
Taxes - Unfair Assessments												1			1			1		1
Taxes - Improvements without Special Assessments													1		1				1	1
Taxes - Taxes Tied to Services			1		1													1		1
Taxes - Mobile Services Van		1			1												1			1
Taxes - Property Taxes to Proper Recipient							1			1		1			1		2			2
Taxes - Telephone Action Network							1			1							1			1

APPENDIX

What Else Is Involved in Analyzing the Data?

This section supplements **Part I** of this report by providing further detail on some components of the neighborhood assessment analysis.

DIVISION OF COMPLEX ACTIONS

Separate ideas within a single recommendation were converted into several actions so that they could be quantified and analyzed individually. For example, "Clear vacant lots of trash and bulky items and hire someone to mow them" was divided into "Clear vacant lots of trash", "Clear vacant lots of bulky items", and "Hire someone to mow vacant lots". Exceptions were made when pairs or groups of things were thought to have special connotations or policy implications. So, actions with references to "curbs and sidewalks" were not split into one for "curbs" and one for "sidewalks". Mention of more than one actor was also a reason for splitting original recommendations into more than one generic action: "Work with schools and churches in neighborhood clean-ups" would become "Work with schools in neighborhood clean-ups" and "Work with churches in neighborhood clean-ups".

ASSIGNMENT TO SUBJECT CATEGORIES

Generic actions were grouped into subject categories so that similar ideas could be listed and analyzed together. Subject categories were created in response to the recommendations received from neighborhood assessments. No attempt was made to use any preconceived outline of urban topics or to identify which subjects were not addressed. Normally, actors are not part of subject categories unless they are the only real subject. If a neighborhood suggested to "Work with businesses to create neighborhood markers", that would become a generic action under the subject sub-category, "Markers / Gateways / Entrances". Conversely, if a neighborhood suggested simply to "Work with businesses", that would become a generic action under the subject sub-category, "Business Anchors".

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AREA-SPECIFIC ACTIONS

An action is considered area-specific if:

- At least 40% of its weighted responses came from one area type

- The percentage of weighted responses for that area type exceeded by 15 percentage points or more the next highest percentage for an area type for that action

- It does not contradict the area type associated with related actions. If two related actions had similarly strong patterns of weighted responses for contradictory area types, neither was ultimately associated with a particular area type. If one of the two did have a much stronger pattern than the other, that action would ultimately be associated with that area type; the other action would not be associated with any area type.

- It is **not** inherently universal. Inherently universal actions would include:

  - those that could not possibly be equitably limited to only some areas (e.g. "Notify residents of designated safety shelters in case of civil defense emergencies."), unless there is truly a great deficiency that needs to be addressed in one area type

  - those that are so general that it is obvious that different aspects will be associated with different area types (e.g. "Keep our neighborhoods clean.")

  - those that will automatically be done for the entire city (e.g. "Study the best practices that other cities have implemented to keep their cities clean.")

EVENLY DIVIDED ACTIONS

An action is considered evenly divided if:

- It received responses in at least three area types

- No area type received 50% or more of its weighted responses

- The percentage of weighted responses for the plurality area type exceeded the next highest area type by less than 15 percentage points

OTHER ACTIONS

Many actions were in the "middle", being neither evenly divided nor area specific. In addition to examining actions, one can also analyze groups of actions within the same subject category or sub-category. Just as individual actions could be area-specific, evenly divided, or middle, the same is true of totals for these categories.

DATABASE

A database exists that could be used for analyses beyond those in this series of reports. It contains one row for each generic action converted from each original action recommended by each neighborhood. Its various elements can be cross-classified in ways that could be useful in many varying situations. The database's elements include:

- Actor (both among the three main actors, and among a more detailed system)
- Area Type
- Subject (four levels)
- Neighborhood (name and census neighborhood number(s))
- City Council District
- FOCUS Building Block (single best suited one)
- Emphasis Type (area-specific, evenly divided, etc.)
- Appropriate Area Type (for area-specific actions)
- Theme from Report 4
- Matrix Subject from Report 6

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